FOREIGN TRADE

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Published by Authority of
Right Hon. C. D. Howe
Minister of Trade and Commerce

M. W. Mackenzie
Deputy Minister

FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, JUNE 26, 1948

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Department of Trade and Commerce

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COVER SUBJECT—Canadian Pacific cargo liner *Beaverglen* discharging in the Royal Victoria Dock, London, where it was reported this week that some 19,000 stevedores and other workers had halted by a walkout loading and unloading operations on some 137 ships. Efforts to increase the value of British exports resulted in a new peacetime record being established in May of £135,500,000, of which £5,600,000 consisted of re-exports. Imports from Canada during the first four months of 1948 were valued at £73,500,000, which slightly exceeds purchases from the United States in the same period of £71,500,000. (A report on the foreign trade position of Great Britain is contained in this issue, commencing on page 1260.)

Port of London Authority Photo.

Effects of Emergency Exchange Conservation Act Outlined

Imports of automobiles and parts substantially lower — Thousands of individual applications screened and 232 project applications approved—Industrial expansion encouraged, resulting in growth of existing production and establishment of new plants.

FACTS and figures concerned in the administration of Schedule III of the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act, which deals with imports of a specified list of capital goods and production materials, were presented in the House of Commons on June 10, 1948, by the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce. The dollar value of imports from the United States of capital goods and production materials, enumerated in Schedule III, was held during the first four months of 1948 at $187 million. This is a level slightly above the first four months of 1947, when the figure was $177 million, but well below both of the remaining four-month periods of 1947, when the same imports amounted to about $200 million in each case.

At the end of 1947, when the government sought power to control these items, domestic investment had reached a record level, and imports of capital goods from the United States had risen correspondingly. The survey of investment intentions then tabled in the house indicated that the grand total of new investment in construction, machinery and equipment might continue to rise from a level of $2·4 billion in 1947 to perhaps $2·8 billion in 1948. In comparison with the increase in imports of capital goods, which would otherwise have occurred, the control program in this field has already achieved substantial United States dollar savings. Prices of machinery and materials continued to rise in the United States in the meantime, so that, in the reduction of the dollar value of these imports, their physical quantities have been reduced still more.

***Imports from United States of Schedule III Tariff Items**

($000,000)

	1947			1948
	First four months Jan.-April	Second four months May-Aug.	Last four months Sept.-Dec.	First four months Jan.-April
Building stone, marble and granite	.1	.2	.2	.3
Primary iron and steel	5.6	6.3	8.9	8.3
Printing and publishing machinery	3.3	3.7	4.2	5.6
Textile machinery	5.7	6.1	6.3	6.5
Office machinery	2.3	2.3	3.3	3.0
Household machinery	.6	.8	1.0	1.2
Industrial machinery and equipment	37.3	44.0	43.0	41.0
Motion picture machinery and equipment	.9	1.1	1.1	.9
Construction machinery	23.4	25.6	24.8	31.7
Miscellaneous machinery and equipment	14.3	14.6	14.5	15.1
Engines and boilers	6.5	6.6	5.9	9.2
Railway rolling stock and equipment	1.3	1.7	4.0	2.7
Motor vehicles and parts	56.8	67.9	67.1	44.4
Ships	.9	.7	1.1	.7
Aircraft and parts	4.5	5.4	3.0	3.3
Heating and cooking apparatus	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.7
Radio apparatus	4.4	3.8	3.2	2.9
Heavy electrical apparatus	3.3	4.0	4.1	4.5
Light electrical apparatus	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.8
Grand total	177.3	200.4	201.3	186.8

* In many cases these figures cover somewhat more than the items enumerated in schedule III. They are as close an approximation to schedule III as can be made with official import statistics.

Import statistics to date do not fully reflect the operation of controls that have been applied. These should result in larger savings of United States dollars during the remainder of the year. Some results are, however, already noted. For example, imports from the United States in March and April of the current year were in each case lower than for the same months of 1947 for Schedule III items, as indicated in the following table:

Monthly Imports from United States of Schedule III Tariff Items

($000,000)

Date of control	1947 Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1948 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April
November 18, 1947	8.0	6.8	1.1	1.1	0.4	1.4	1.2
February 2, 1948	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.03	0.03
March 1, 1948	11.3	9.6	9.7	10.6	9.4	9.3	9.7
April 1, 1948	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.2
Total all controlled tariff items	20.9	18.1	12.4	13.9	11.8	12.43	13.13

It is clear from these figures that the imposition of controls has resulted in a diminution of imports, and that the greatest saving to date has been in the case of automotive vehicle tariff items 438a and 439b, which were made effective on November 18, 1947. It should further be borne in mind that imports have been admitted in many cases in Schedule III, where contracts were made prior to November 18, 1947. These cases will become of less importance as time goes on, although it was recognized in advance that there would be a large number of them at the beginning of the program.

Administration Methods Devised

Methods of administration have been devised, which take account of the various problems which arise in the import of Schedule III items. Wherever possible, import quotas have been applied, or dollar allotments as they are called. In most cases, these have followed the general pattern of the formula applied to imports of the automobile industry. These dollar allotments have been found most suitable in controlling the imports of parts for production use enumerated in Schedule III.

In other cases not subject to these dollar allotments, applications are received for import permits on an individual basis. Until the end of May, a total of $21·5 million of import authorizations had been granted in this way, $14 million for imports from the United States and $7·5 million for imports from other countries. This has involved thousands of individual applications, each of which had to be carefully screened.

Many Project Applications Approved

A third system has been evolved to deal with projects such as the construction of an industrial plant. Applications may be made for blanket approval of all the imports necessary for the particular project. Project approvals, which are issued in these circumstances are, in effect, an assurance that individual shipment permits will be issued as they are needed. Up to the end of May, a total of 232 project applications had been approved. A large proportion of these cover the expansion of industries, which will either increase exports or diminish Canada's dependence on imports, on a sound economic basis. About forty applications have been approved for the replacement of uneconomic equipment. A number of these latter were in the textile industry, and seventeen permits deal with public service projects, of which the most important is the hydro-electric power development taking place throughout Ontario.

9324—1½

The total value of materials still required for these 232 projects amounts to some $495 million, $73 million of which is material covered by Schedule III, to be imported from the United States during 1948 and subsequent years. Almost every Canadian industry of any size has been affected by this project authorization system. Apart from the public utilities in Ontario, the industries which account for the largest expenditure in the above total are pulp and paper, textiles, petroleum, chemicals, and processed foods and beverages.

Schedule III was not designed to place drastic limitations on industry, but to promote industrial growth in the most constructive possible way. Imports of capital goods were in danger of going beyond what Canada could afford to spend in United States dollars, but drastic curtailments would have been undesirable. It would have impeded industry's plans and would have caused unemployment and attendant difficulties in many parts of the country. Hasty or ill-considered action might well have altered this country's course from her present booming prosperity to recession and falling incomes. This has been avoided. New industries are being established in Canada all the time, to continue the development and further integration of our national economy. Thus the program is not merely to save dollars in the short run, but also to assist industry as a whole to spend scarce United States dollars where they will do the most good.

Imports of steel provide a good illustration of efforts made to obtain adequate supplies of an important basic material for Canadian industry. Canada is anxious to import as much steel as she can get, consistent with the allocation which must be made in the United States. In the first quarter of 1948, the tonnage of structural steel imports subject to control was about 57 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1947, although about 16 per cent below the fourth quarter of 1947.

Automotive Imports from United States Decline

Tariff item 438a, motor vehicles, was put under control on November 18, 1947. It was estimated in February that a total saving would be effected on this item alone of about $55,000,000 in 1948. Additional savings on automotive parts were estimated to bring the total saving on automobile imports up to $70,000,000 or $75,000,000 in 1948. It looks now as if savings of this magnitude will be attained. Nearly all the reduction in imports thus far is attributable to diminished imports of complete vehicles from the United States. The import formula for the automobile industry has permitted the continued imports of parts at a high level. Along with this, production in the Canadian automobile industry bids fair to be comparable with the high levels of last year. In the first quarter of 1948, roughly 60,000 vehicles were produced. Types of vehicles will be manufactured in Canada which were previously imported from the United States, and at least one manufacturer has been hastening plans for the Canadian production of his car which was previously imported. Another manufacturer is moving into the production of motor coaches in Canada. A number of Canadian industries have expanded the manufacture of automobile parts and sub-assemblies, which were previously imported. They include new types of wheels, non-vacuum fuel pumps, hub, drum and transmission assemblies and others.

Industrial Expansion in Canada Encouraged

The industrial expansion being encouraged can best be illustrated by reference to a few of the industries for which imports of machinery and equipment have been authorized. Among the largest imports last year were textile fabrics, that is, cottons, rayons and woollens. These amounted

to about $180 million, and were largely imported from the United States. Well over one-half the imports consisted of cotton fabrics. It has been necessary to make large reductions in imports of cottons and rayons from the United States. In the case of cotton fabrics, import restrictions will sharply reduce the supply available for the domestic market. At present there are a number of large expansion and modernization projects under way in all branches of the textile industry that will contribute substantially to a reduction of imports of these materials as well as of yarns and fibres, and will increase efficiency in the industry. These projects will not only aid in the immediate dollar saving program and alleviate material shortages, but will also contribute to the improvement of the long-term dollar position. In these respects the expansion of the cotton industry will be most important. As well, the completion of a rayon plant now under way will make it less necessary to import rayon fibres and yarns.

Larger Production of Paper Products Planned

In the pulp and paper industry, there is a large expansion program under way to increase production of a number of products, particularly for export to the United States. Some of these projects will process pulp previously exported. Others will convert paper into containers and other paper products now being imported. In the past, Canada has imported a substantial amount of copper and brass products. In this industry, too, a large project now under way should materially reduce dependence on imports. The same is true of the asbestos industry. Heretofore, Canada has exported a large proportion of her asbestos as raw material, and has imported various asbestos manufactures. A number of large projects now under way will not only increase production of asbestos but, in particular, increase production of manufactured products for both the domestic and export markets.

There are developments, similar to those in the automobile industry, in a number of secondary manufacturing industries. For example, one of the largest United States manufacturers of automatic washing machines is establishing a plant in Canada. This will supply most of the export markets already developed by the United States parent company, and will also manufacture repair parts for the world market, including the United States.

Another instance of industrial development is the manufacture of noiseless typewriters by one of the largest United States companies, which plans to supply its entire market for this type of machine. Other items include fountain pens and pencils, various publications, etc., which are to be produced in Canada for foreign markets already established by the United States parent companies.

Expansion now under way in still other industries will reduce Canada's dependence on imports and will increase exports. Some of these are petroleum products, industrial chemicals, pharmaceuticals, ophthalmic lenses, machinery, tools, hardware and food products. In many of these plants, commodities that have never before been made in Canada will be manufactured. Export and import monthly totals, for the United States, indicate some improvement in the situation:

Canada's Trade with the United States

($000,000)

	January		February		March		April	
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
Exports	79.5	105	69.4	94.8	83.1	112.5	91.3	111.4
Imports	136.4	150	138.4	136.8	165.1	138.3	183.5	161.0
Balance	−56.9	−45	−69.0	−42.0	−82.0	−25.8	−92.2	−49.6

Imports are dropping month by month, and exports are expanding, as compared with corresponding months a year ago.

Imports from the United Kingdom are shown by the following table to be rising steadily, which is desirable, while the value of Canada's exports to that country are only slightly higher:

Canadian Trade With United Kingdom

($000,000)

	January		February		March		April	
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
Exports	50.5	64.9	44.9	51.7	47.6	59.2	43.1	44.4
Imports	14.3	21.6	10.5	17.9	13.8	21.6	12.7	24.6
Balance	+36.2	+43.3	+34.4	+33.8	+33.8	+37.6	+30.4	+19.8

The trend indicated by these statistics is in the required direction: reduced imports from the United States and increased exports to the United States, together with increased imports from the United Kingdom.

Procurement Procedure Described For European Recovery Program

Canadian exporters urged to transact trade through agents abroad, and need only furnish documents required by importer to secure payment—Import programs of participating countries must be approved by Economic Co-operation Administration, in Washington.

By Canadian Trade Commissioner Service

CANADIAN exporters seeking orders from the sixteen countries participating in the European Recovery Program are urged to transact such trade through their agents in Europe. They are also informed that it is only necessary for them to furnish documents required by the importer to secure from the Economic Co-operation Administration (ECA), in Washington, financing for their transactions, and should not be overly concerned with the means whereby international payments are effected. Provision has been made for three methods of procurement, set forth below, though alternative systems may be evolved.

Items to be purchased must come within the limits of an approved import program before any procurement can be undertaken. Programs are prepared by each of the participating countries, and screened by the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, in Paris, before being submitted to ECA officials, in Washington, for review and financial approval. ECA has not yet approved any overall program, but has approved certain procurement items. Such approvals are known as authorizations.

When one of the participating countries wishes to purchase a certain item contained in an approved import program, it applies for a procurement authorization from ECA officials, in Washington. Separate procurement authorizations must be raised for each commodity, and for each quarterly period. This "Assistance Request and Procurement Authorization" (Form E.C.A. 21) indicates the program number (1st, 2nd or 3rd quarter); the item number, which is the code number of the commodity concerned; and the information required about the commodity. This information includes the specifications, the quantity, the cost and the preferred source of supply.

Three Main Methods of Procurement

The purchasing government can also indicate on this form the manner in which it wishes to effect procurement, as follows:

(*a*) United States government procurement agency.

(*b*) Letter of commitment, either to a bank or individual supplier.

(*c*) Reimbursement.

(*d*) Other means.

If the commodity is to be purchased by a United States government procurement agency, such as the Federal Bureau of Supply, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Army or the Department of Navy, the United States agency concerned simply invoices the ECA for purchases made. The country on whose behalf such purchases are effected has nothing to do with the actual financing.

If letters of commitment are specified by the purchasing government, it will also be necessary to indicate whether these should be made out to an individual supplier or to a United States bank. Letters of commitment to banking institutions, undertaking to make reimbursement for payments made by them to suppliers through commercial letters of credit or otherwise on behalf of the participating country, will limit the bank to payments not in excess of a specified amount in dollars, and in accordance with the terms laid down in the letter. Payments may cover procurement outside the United States. In the case of a Canadian supplier, he will enter into a contract with a foreign purchaser, who may be a private trader or government agency, and he will be advised that his money is available in a particular bank in the United States. The Canadian supplier should assure himself that the funds are available to cover such a transaction, and will be able to secure payment by presenting the required documents through his own bank or directly to the United States bank.

Letters of Commitment to Individual Suppliers

No letters of commitment have yet been given to individual suppliers outside the United States, though it has been indicated unofficially by ECA officials that there is no reason why such letters should not be given to Canadian suppliers. Under this system, the foreign purchaser, who may be a private trader or government representative, will contact an individual supplier and arrange a contract on the understanding that ECA will finance the transaction. The foreign buyer will then present this contract to the Economic Co-operation Administration. If the terms are satisfactory, ECA will write a letter of commitment to the supplier, advising him that it will finance the transaction as soon as the required documents, including ocean bills of lading, have been presented. The documentation required is set forth in the letter of commitment, which should be returned to ECA when final payment has been made.

Irrespective of whether the letters of commitment are issued to a bank or a private supplier, any number of such letters can be raised against the one procurement authorization. In other words, if the participating country has been authorized to buy a commodity valued at $10,000, it will be provided with a procurement authorization for such purchase. The country concerned may then contact ten separate suppliers and enter into a contract with each for the delivery of $1,000 worth of that commodity. If these separate contracts are satisfactory to ECA, that organization will issue ten separate letters of commitment to the ten suppliers involved. Alternatively, it may issue one letter of commitment to a bank, which will finance the ten individual suppliers separately.

Purchases Effected by "Reimbursement" Method

If the purchase is to be effected by reimbursement to a participating country for payments made by it for procurement within an approved program and covered by a procurement authorization, any claims for reimbursement must be supported by the necessary documentation. Countries in a position to advance funds for the initial purchase of supplies will likely take advantage of this form of procurement. Under this system, importers in the participating countries may secure from their respective governments dollar credits with which to purchase goods included in the import programs approved by ECA, and for which a procurement authorization has been granted. Governments may then secure reimbursement for such credits by submitting to ECA the following documents or other pertinent data:

(*a*) Properly executed vouchers.
(*b*) Evidence of receipt of payment by suppliers under specific contracts.
(*c*) Suppliers' certificates, on a specified form, which acknowledge payment for documentation. These must also indicate quality, quantity, prices paid and give evidence of delivery.
(*d*) Other documentation to which reference is made in the procurement authorization.

Interests of Canadian Exporters Supported

The Department of Trade and Commerce, in Ottawa and through its Commercial Counsellor in Washington, is trying to maintain a close check on all procurement authorizations issued by ECA that pertain to "offshore" purchases in Canada. These authorizations can be misleading, however, inasmuch as the authorized transactions may have been consummated already. For example, if a participating country decides to anticipate ECA authorization for a particular purchase by the reimbursement system, that country may proceed to make purchases, arrange for the delivery of commodities concerned, and then apply for a procurement authorization after the transaction has been completed. Under such circumstances, the authorization, if it were raised, would be announced weeks after the actual sale had been effected. Canadian exporters should, therefore, make every effort to develop their trade in Europe through connections there.

(Editor's Note—The sixteen participating countries are: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Eire, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom. In addition, Bizonia and the French Zone of Germany will participate in the European Recovery Program, together with the overseas dependencies of Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom. Money will provide for expenditure in Trieste.)

United States Buys British Columbia Apples

Washington, June 5, 1948.—(FTS)—British Columbia apples have been distributed in thirty-five states this season, imports through March 19 amounting to 1,768 cars. Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Texas, Michigan and Missouri made the largest purchases, amounting to 1,213 cars. The McIntosh variety, of which receipts totalled 459 cars, headed the list, followed by Jonathan, 396 cars; Delicious, 359 cars; Red Delicious, 272 cars; and Romes, 106 cars. There were also a few cars of Staymans, Grimes and other varieties.

China Institutes New Exchange System to Facilitate Trade

Sales and purchases of exchange based on Exchange Surrender Certificates issued by an appointed bank—Exchange rate fixed by Foreign Exchange Equalization Committee—New regulations meet with approval of trading community—Certificates presently bring premium over official exchange rate.

By L. M. Cosgrave, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

SHANGHAI, June 9, 1948.—Effective May 31, 1948, China instituted an interesting experiment in a link system between her exports and imports. This development followed many weeks of discussions by the Central Bank of China and the issue of temporary regulations designed to stimulate the inflow of foreign exchange by increasing exports and by more rigid control of imports. None of the preceding regulations had found favour either in business circles or official departments charged with the administration of exchange regulations.

The Governor of the Central Bank stated that these regulations provide that exporters and importers selling exchange to an appointed bank at the open-market rate established periodically by the Foreign Exchange Equalization Committee will receive an Exchange Surrender Certificate equal in value to the exchange sold.

Exchange Purchases Contingent on Delivery of Certificates

On the other hand, importers and others entitled to buy exchange from an appointed bank at the committee's rate will be required to deliver to an appointed bank Exchange Surrender Certificates equal in face value to the amount of their import licences as a condition for the purchase of the required exchange. Certain essential commodities are, however, excluded from the new regulations, these being rice, wheat and flour, cotton and fertilizer, exchange for which will continue to be settled as heretofore at the Foreign Exchange Equalization Committee's rate.

In further explanation of the new system, the Governor of the Central Bank pointed out that these certificates may be traded by endorsement between importers and exporters and other qualified buyers and sellers, the latter including those in receipt of overseas remittances.

Exchange Rate Fixed by Committee

The price at which certificates will, it is expected, be traded will give exporters and others a return additional to that now obtained from selling exchange at the committee's rate, this extra cost being payable by importers. In order, however, to prevent undue fluctuations in the price of certificates, the Central Bank, on instructions from the Foreign Exchange Equalization Committee, can intervene in the market by selling and buying certificates. At the same time, exchange which has hitherto been made available at the official rate will henceforth be provided at the committee's rate.

It was further emphasized that the new system will have more flexibility than any previous regulation and, by according exports and incoming exchange a more realistic rate, will facilitate the export trade and increase exchange receipts. Since, however, the introduction of the new certificates will also put the cost of imports on a higher or more realistic basis, one of the major complaints of leading business associations would be removed.

Method of Operations Regulated

The following regulations have also been issued governing the method of operation of Exchange Surrender Certificates by importers and exporters, effective as of May 31, 1948:

1. Exporters, on selling exchange to an appointed bank, either against letter of credit or a consignment, will receive an Exchange Surrender Certificate ("Certificate") equal to 100 per cent of the exchange sold. In the case of a consignment, the certificate will only be issued by an appointed bank when the exchange proceeds are actually realized and sold in cash to the appointed bank. The certificate will only be issued if the sale of exchange is made within the time limits specified in the Central Bank of China Circular No. 85.

2. Importers holding licences for the import of goods other than rice, wheat and flour, cotton and fertilizer, when applying for the purchase of exchange from an appointed bank, will be required, in addition to the existing requirements, to surrender to the appointed bank certificates equal in face value to the amount of their import licence.

3. The authorized holder of a certificate may transfer his certificate to a qualified holder of an import licence or other person authorized to buy exchange from an appointed bank for a consideration which is to be determined by agreement between seller and buyer.

4. Certificates are transferable only by endorsement between appointed banks, exporters, importers, and others authorized to purchase exchange from an authorized bank. Transfer to unqualified persons invalidates the certificate.

5. The validity of a certificate for the purchase of exchange from an appointed bank shall not be more than seven days. The validity date of a certificate will in no circumstances be extended.

Regulations Approved by Exporters and Importers

In general, the new regulations have received the qualified approval of both importers and exporters, although it is realized that their success largely hinges upon greater speed in the issuance of import licences and prompt implementation of quota allotments.

For example, numerous licences applicable to the fourth quarter (which covered the period November, 1947, to January, 1948, inclusive) have not as yet been made available, and all licences applied for under the fifth and sixth quarters are still pending.

The new Governor of the Central Bank has, however, assured business circles that every effort will be made to expedite the prompt issue of outstanding licences, as he realizes fully that the success of the new regulations largely depends on the ability of importers to absorb those certificates issued to exporters, particularly as the validity of such certificates is for a period of seven days only.

No explanation has been forthcoming as yet from official circles regarding the position of those exporters who are unable to dispose of their certificates within the time limit, although it is assumed that the Central Bank will be empowered to purchase them at a fixed rate.

There is a likelihood that the Central Bank will also set a deadline for importers to dispose of their import licences, in an attempt to improve the existing arrangement. Under this arrangement, exporters are anxious to sell their Foreign Exchange Surrender Certificates within the specified time, but importers need not be in a hurry to purchase their required foreign exchange. The result is that importers can adopt a wait-and-see attitude, which will force exporters to quote their Exchange Surrender Certificates at reduced prices.

Shanghai—Garden Bridge, crossing Soochow Creek and connecting Broadway, in Yangtszepoo, with the Bund. The garden at the right is that of the British Consulate, beyond which are located offices of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada. The Bund Gardens, a public park, are on the left, fronting on the Whangpoo River.

Certificates Bring Premium over Official Exchange Rate

Transactions to date in certificates have indicated a premium of CNC$300,000 to CNC$400,000 over the official rate of CNC$474,000 equals U.S.$1, thus providing a cross-rate between United States dollars and Chinese national currency of approximately CNC$874,000 to U.S. $1, as compared with the unofficial open or black market rate of (at time of writing) approximately CNC$1,500,000 equals U.S.$1. It is expected by well-informed circles, however, that, provided import licences applied for are issued promptly and freely, the law of demand and supply will be such as to bring the rate for Exchange Surrender Certificates more closely in line with the prevailing unofficial open rate.

It is too early as yet to judge whether or not the new regulations will assist in providing foreign exchange urgently needed by the government, but in general it is felt that a sincere and practical effort has been made to assist both importers and exporters, and the result of this interesting experiment in an export-import link system is being watched with marked interest by leading economists.

Factory in Barbados to Can Molasses for Canada

Port of Spain, May 15, 1948.—(FTS)—Recently opened in Barbados was a factory for canning molasses to be shipped to Canada. Plans are to ship 75,000 cases of fancy quality molasses, packed in attractively labelled cans. Employing a staff of 32 at present, plans are to increase this number as operations are stepped up.

Great Britain Now Exporting More Goods to Canada Than Last Year

Shipments valued at £14,679,237 in first quarter of 1947, representing an increase of 68 per cent—Total imports in April reached an all-time record of £186,172,083—Purchases from Canada in first four months of year were 26·5 per cent higher than in corresponding period of 1947.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON, May 22, 1948.—British imports during the month of April were valued at £186,172,083, which is an all-time record and exceeds the previous peak figure, established in January, 1920, by £2,800,000. As exports rose by an amount sufficient only to account for the one extra working day last month, as compared with March, the adverse balance in April of £54,500,000 was the largest since last September. Imports during the first quarter of the current calendar year were valued at £487,500,000, of which purchases from Canada amounted to £56,222,836. This compares with imports from Canada in the corresponding period of 1947 of £44,447,014, and represents an increase of 26·5 per cent.

Encouraging progress was recorded in shipments to Canada, which were valued at £14,679,237 for the first quarter of 1948, compared with only £8,718,869 during the corresponding period last year, and representing an increase of 68 per cent.

Total exports in April were valued at £131,698,659, of which textiles accounted for £24,900,000, or £2,600,000 more than in March. Over fifty per cent of this increase was represented by woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures, together with silk and artificial silk and manufactures. Automobile shipments reached a new record of 18,366 in April, valued at £5,300,000. The monthly average for 1938 was only 3,677 cars.

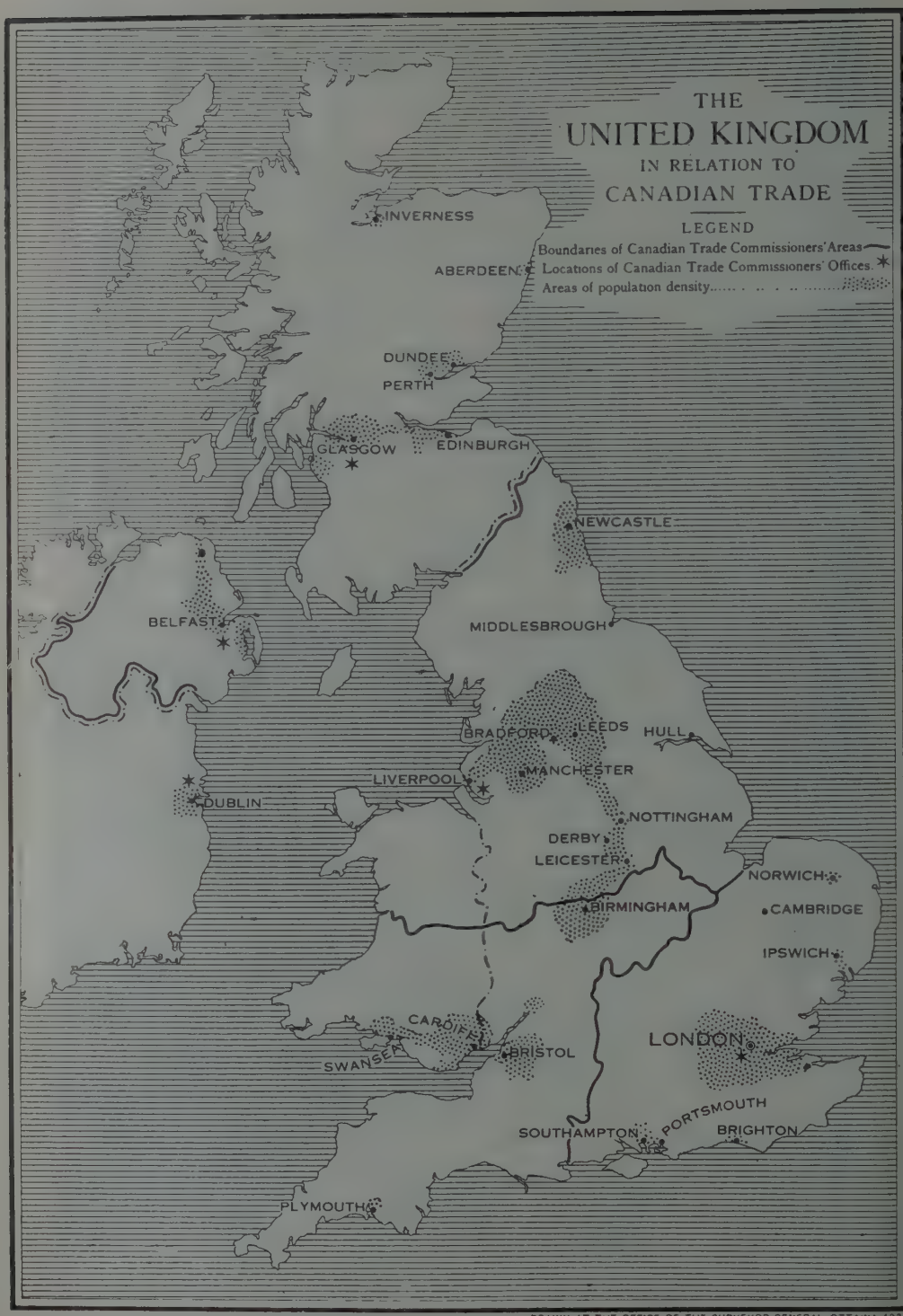
As indicated in the table illustrating direction of trade, 49·13 per cent of Britain's exports in the first quarter were directed to countries in the sterling area, which compares with 41·67 per cent in 1938. A slight increase is recorded over the percentages for the last two quarters of 1947. There is also a small increase in the percentage of shipments to Canada, Newfoundland and the United States, though the proportion is lower than before the war. Imports from countries in the sterling area are somewhat higher, on a percentage basis, and also higher for Canada and Newfoundland.

Hard Currency Trade Resulted in Large Adverse Balance

Hard currency trade in the first quarter resulted in an adverse balance with the Western Hemisphere of £111,800,000, exports being £62,800,000 and imports, £174,600,000. The percentage of the United Kingdom total imports coming from Canada in the first quarter was 11·66 per cent compared with 12·95 per cent in the last quarter of 1947. Canadian shipments, however, did not fall away as much as those from the United States, which supplied 11·24 per cent of Britain's requirements in the first quarter as compared with 14·80 per cent during the last three months of 1947.

Although total imports exceeded those in March by £800,000,000, food, drink and tobacco intake was £5,400,000 less than the high March figure. Dairy produce imports were down by the largest amount for any group, but were otherwise the highest since last August. Meat imports fell by £4,200,000 to £8,400,000, the lowest for two years. Among increases were grain and flour, unrefined sugar and beverages.

Great Britain—Canadian flour being discharged from the Canadian Pacific liner *Beaverdell*, in the Royal Victoria Dock, London. Shipments of flour from Canada to the United Kingdom during the first three months of this year totalled 2,014,839 barrels, valued at $16,506,079, compared with 1,421,373 barrels, valued at $11,389,091 during the corresponding period of 1947.


THE
UNITED KINGDOM
IN RELATION TO
CANADIAN TRADE
LEGEND
Boundaries of Canadian Trade Commissioners' Areas
Locations of Canadian Trade Commissioners' Offices
Areas of population density
INVERNESS
ABERDEEN
DUNDEE
PERTH
GLASGOW
EDINBURGH
NEWCASTLE
BELFAST
MIDDLESBROUGH
BRADFORD
LEEDS
HULL
LIVERPOOL
MANCHESTER
DUBLIN
NOTTINGHAM
DERBY
LEICESTER
NORWICH
BIRMINGHAM
CAMBRIDGE
IPSWICH
CARDIFF
SWANSEA
BRISTOL
LONDON
SOUTHAMPTON
PORTSMOUTH
BRIGHTON
PLYMOUTH
DRAWN AT THE OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OTTAWA 193

Imports of raw materials at £64,800,000 in April exceeded March by £11,600,000. Imports of cotton showed the largest increase, £8,400,000, amounting to £14,200,000, the highest by value since 1925. Wool imports cost £2,100,000 more for approximately the same quantity. Apart from one month in 1937, imports of iron ore were the highest on record. Intake of ground-nuts was the highest for two years. Retained imports of refined petroleum exceeded the first quarter average by 43 per cent mainly as a result of very large fuel and diesel oil shipments.

Coal Exports Continue to Rise

The continued rise in coal exports was the main cause of the rise in the value of United Kingdom raw materials exports during April by £1,000,000 to £5,000,000. Coal exports in the four months of 1948 have now reached 1,784,032 tons, valued at £6,489,296, against 351,002 tons, worth £802,093 last year, and 11,952,076 tons, worth £12,468,769 in 1938.

Exports of manufactures rose from £105,800,000 in March to £109,700,000 in April, a figure exceeded only on one previous occasion. Machinery exports were £20,600,000, about £900,000 above March. Vehicle exports as a whole at £19,900,000 were down £300,000, but new car exports were a fresh record.

The following tables show distribution of United Kingdom overseas trade. The figures give c.i.f. value of imports, whereas exports are recorded at f.o.b. values. The effect of using these different bases of valuation is to exaggerate the size of the visible adverse balance, since some of the freight included in the c.i.f. value of imports will be payable to British shipowners.

Direction of United Kingdom Trade

(Imports c.i.f.)

	Percentage of total value				£ million
	Year 1938	3rd qtr. 1947	4th qtr. 1947	1st qtr. 1948	1st qtr. 1948
United States	12.83	15.01	14.80	11.24	54.8
Canada and Newfoundland	8.84	13.26	12.95	11.66	56.9
Argentina	4.18	7.91	7.22	6.88	33.5
Rest of Western Hemisphere (other than Sterling area countries, but including Japan and Philippines)	6.82	9.72	8.44	6.03	29.4
South Africa	1.59	1.39	1.73	1.73	8.5
Rest of Sterling Area	29.61	28.69	31.04	35.17	171.5
European countries (including their oversea possessions other than those in the Western Hemisphere)	31.94	20.80	20.27	21.53	104.9
Other countries	4.19	3.22	3.65	5.76	28.0
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	487.5

Total Exports (f.o.b.) Including Re-exports

	Percentage of total value				£ million
	Year 1938	3rd qtr. 1947	4th qtr. 1947	1st qtr. 1948	1st qtr. 1948
United States	5.40	4.07	4.45	4.90	18.1
Canada and Newfoundland	4.61	3.81	4.19	4.23	15.6
Argentina	3.70	3.32	2.85	2.91	10.7
Rest of Western Hemisphere (other than Sterling Area countries, but including Japan and Philippines)	3.90	4.46	4.47	4.98	18.4
South Africa	7.54	7.30	7.41	7.34	27.1
Rest of Sterling Area	34.13	41.23	41.40	41.79	154.1
European countries (including their oversea possessions other than those in the Western Hemisphere)	36.16	28.61	29.03	27.48	101.3
Other countries	4.56	7.20	6.20	6.37	23.5
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	368.8

Great Britain—Swansea, in South Wales, through whose docks passes a large proportion of the goods being shipped to all corners of the world.

The trade figures for the first quarter show that the United Kingdom is making a determined and apparently successful effort to reach the target figures which were set by the government some time ago. The progress of some of the major items in the target list for exports is indicated below:

Comparison of Monthly Export Rate with Target

Products	1st qtr. 1948	April 1948 (£ millions)	Target end of 1948
Food, drink and tobacco	7.62	8.25	8.35
Raw materials—			
Coal	1.25	2.75	3.00
China clay	0.13	0.12	0.15
Other raw materials	2.49	2.15	1.95
Total	3.87	5.02	6.00
Iron and steel	7.88	8.44	8.10
Non-ferrous metals	4.78	3.53	4.55
Implements, instruments, etc.	3.34	3.63	3.35
Electrical goods and apparatus	5.31	6.24	6.60
Machinery	18.83	20.60	22.05
Vehicles	18.53	19.88	21.50
Cotton	8.56	9.08	13.00
Woollens and worsteds	7.00	7.60	12.40
Rayon and silk	2.89	3.22	4.40
Miscellaneous textiles	2.20	2.49	3.40
Apparel	2.28	2.53	4.20
Footwear	0.73	0.68	1.45
Chemicals, drugs, etc.	6.37	6.90	8.05
Oils, fats and resins	0.57	0.94	1.25
Pottery, glass, abrasives, etc.	3.57	3.88	4.25
Leather and leather goods	0.70	0.63	1.45
Paper and paper manufactures	1.72	1.66	2.20
Rubber manufactures	0.52	0.57	1.05
Other manufactures	6.80	7.23	8.90

Increased Canada-Mexico Trade Of a Truly Reciprocal Nature

Canadian exports to Mexico increased from $3,003,750 in 1939 to $10,536,242 in 1946 and $11,700,851 in 1947—Both countries forced to imposed import controls—Trade agreement with United States presently at discussion stage may increase tariffs.

By D. S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy

(This is the first of two articles on Mexico's trade with Canada.)

MEXICO CITY, April 23, 1948.—Luis Quintanilla wrote in his book, "A Latin American Speaks", that Columbus discovered America in 1492, but that Americans waited until 1942. He also said that it took the crimes and blunders of a Hitler to hasten America's discovery of America. Trade statistics would indicate that Canadians did not discover the possibilities of commercial relations with Mexico until the Second World War. Canadian exports to Mexico in 1939 had a value of $3,003,750. They increased during the war and, largely as a result of the most-favoured-nation trade agreement signed by Canada and Mexico on February 8, 1946, the value of these exports rose to $10,536,242 for that year. This figure covers a wide range of Canadian processed and manufactured goods, still on a small volume basis, whereas very few items were purchased from Canada before the war.

Despite restrictions imposed by the Government of Mexico last July, in an effort to improve its international balance of payments position, and the resulting elimination of Canadian whisky, furs and other luxury items, Canadian exports increased in value to $11,700,851 last year.

Trade between these two countries in 1948 will depend to a great extent on factors divorced from commercial considerations. Both countries have had to impose controls on imports of luxury articles and on products that can be manufactured in their respective territories. It would not be surprising if the volume of trade was to increase still further, despite such restrictions, as it is of a truly reciprocal nature, with no commodities in competition. Where it has been necessary to eliminate some items from the list of permissible imports, it has been possible to introduce others.

Discussions are presently under way concerning the trade agreement between Mexico and the United States, any revision of which will involve over two hundred Mexican tariff items that were frozen under the original agreement. It is expected there will be substantial increases in such tariffs, which will undoubtedly affect Canadian trade, as Mexico has a single column tariff. Observations on individual Canadian exports to this market are set forth below.

Market Proven a New Field for Canadian Fruit Juices

Fruit Juices—Mexico has proven an excellent new field for Canadian fruit juices, particularly apple juice. Although there were no exports in 1939, a total of $149,250 was exported in 1946 and dropped considerably in value in 1947.

Hops—A new trade is being developed in Mexico in the sale of Canadian hops which before the war was non-existent but which in 1946 amounted to over $125,000.

Whisky—One of the steady exports from Canada is Canadian rye whisky. In 1939 the total imported amounted to $11,875, but in 1946 this

has developed to $293,000. Exports in 1947 fell to $82,000, owing to a ban placed on luxury goods by the Mexican Government to rectify its unfortunate balance of payments position with regard to United States dollars. It is of interest to note that rye, bourbon and Scotch types whiskies were all being exported from Canada to Mexico before the ban of July 11, 1947.

Crude Rubber—In the immediate postwar years, a new trade developed in crude rubber from Canadian synthetic factories, there being, of course, no exports in 1939. In 1946 over $306,000 were exported. With natural rubber becoming available again in 1947, these exports dropped to $11,000.

Rubber Belting—Canada has had a fairly steady trade, though small, in rubber belting supplies. In 1939 exports amounted to $28,970; in 1946, $70,277 and in 1947, $70,008. Many other rubber products from Canada are likewise shipped here, including fan belts, canvas shoes with rubber soles, rubber clothing, rubber heels and rubber hose.

Market Developing in Pure-bred Cattle

Pure-bred Cattle—To Canadian cattlemen the opening of a new field in Mexico for pure-bred cattle has been one of very considerable interest and has caused a certain degree of publicity both in Mexico and Canada. In 1939 there were no exports, but in 1946, 275 head of cattle, valued at over $75,000, were shipped. At the present time, two groups of Mexican buyers are in Canada with a view to buying Holstein cattle. The dread aftosa (hoof-and-mouth disease) has hit Mexico very hard, and it is hoped that 1948 will see a revival of this Canadian traffic in pure-bred cattle.

Dried Cod Fish—Developments in Canadian dried cod fish have been disappointing. Despite the fact that there were no exports prior to the war, small contacts were made in 1946 which resulted in a trade amounting to $7,800 and which increased to $23,595 in 1947. However, the curing leaves much to be desired and Canadian exporters interested in this trade may receive further particulars by writing to the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce.

Silver Foxes, Undressed Skins—Again this is a new development, there being no exports in 1939. However, in 1946 trade had increased to just under $200,000 for approximately 5,000 pelts.

Upper Leathers—Before the war there was a small and intermittent trade in upper leathers, principally calf skin, the total amounting to $11,400 in 1939. Through agents established in Mexico there was a heavy development in this trade, which reached the total of $365,000 in 1946, with a total of 617,000 square feet. The slump in the shoe industry in 1947 cut into this trade severely and the total for that year was $312,000 for 340,000 square feet.

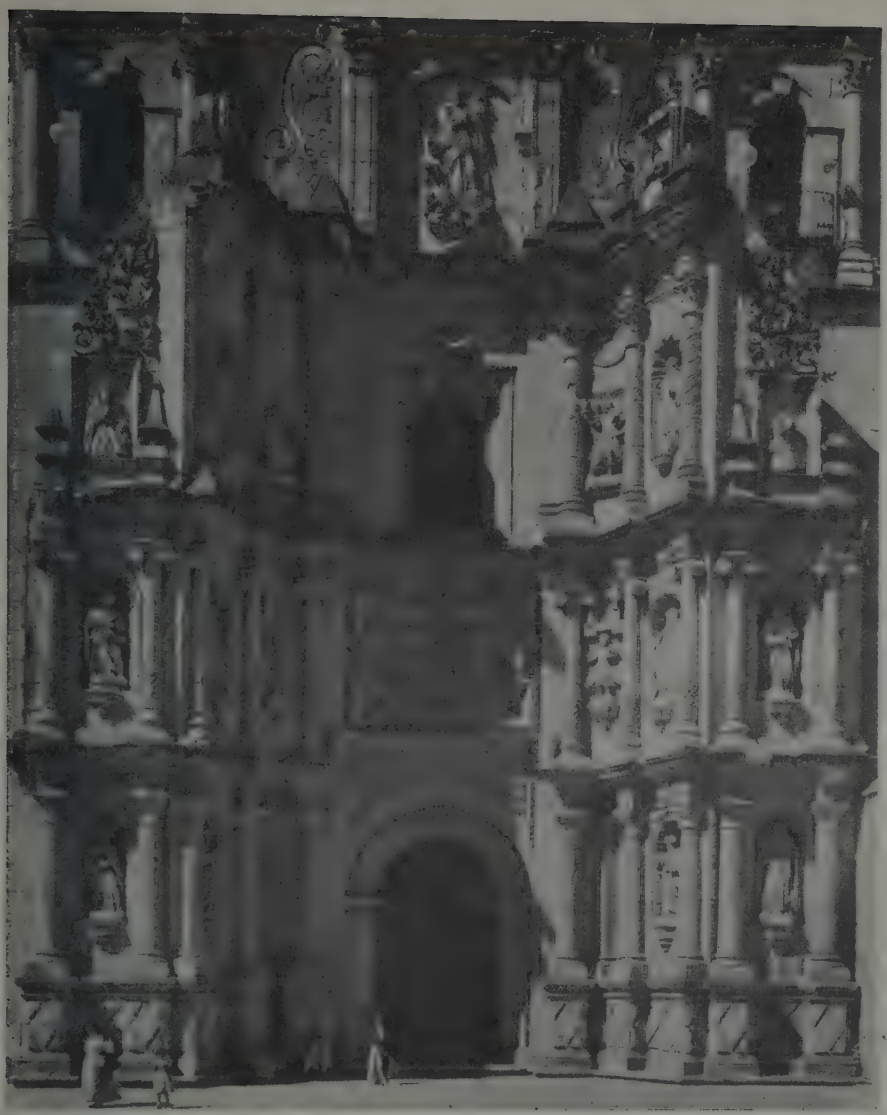
New Trade Developed in Cotton Fabrics

Cotton Fabrics—In spite of the fact that Mexico is a very large grower of cotton and has many mills for the fabrication of cotton products, nevertheless a new trade amounting to $173,000 was developed in 1946 with a yardage of over 220,000. This trade fell off somewhat in 1947, the total being $118,700, for a total of 166,000 yards.

Papermaking Felts and Jackets—Still another postwar development is in felts and jackets for fourdriniers. This new trade amounted to $61,000 in 1946 and $88,400 in 1947.

Oilcloth—In 1939 there were no exports of oilcloth from Canada, but the trade has developed very well in competition with United States sources of supply and in 1946 Canadian shipments totalled $175,000.

Douglas Fir—Another small trade which did not exist prior to the war has developed in Douglas fir, there being no exports in 1939, but in 1946



Mexico—Principal gate of the temple at Oaxaca, which portrays some of the fine architectural creations of this country.

Canada shipped to the value of $202,019, the trade falling off in 1947 to $6,154.

Sulphite Pulp—The trade returns in 1939 for sulphite pulp included both bleached and unbleached, which in 1939 amounted to $59,000. This trade has had a very strong development, and by 1946 exports have increased to approximately $400,000, which fell off in 1947 to $330,000.

Newsprint is Canada's Main Export to Mexico

Newsprint—Canada's principal export to this market is in newsprint, which is in strong demand and continues to be a seller's market. In 1939, Canadian newsprint manufacturers exported to Mexico to the extent of $163,000, which increased in 1946 to $1,089,000 and still further increased in 1947 to $1,783,000.

Ferro Manganese—Prewar exports were nil. Shipments in 1946 were valued at $64,600 and in 1947, $151,000.

Gas Engines and Parts—Canadian manufactured diesel engines are being sold in Mexico, the total for gas engines, etc., amounting to $131,000 in 1946 and $160,000 in 1947, even though prices were considerably lowered in the latter year. There was no prewar trade.

Agricultural Machinery—No exports were made in 1939. As a result of the war there has been a scarcity of farm machinery and more inquiries have been received for various classes of agricultural machinery than for any other commodity in the last two years. For instance, in reapers and threshers in 1946 a total of $303,000 were imported and in 1947, $209,000. Other agricultural machinery exported to this market are a few harvesters, binders, cream separators, mowing machines and reapers, cultivators, harrow discs, ploughs, threshing machines and small tools.

Sewing Machines—This item has been a steady export from Canada for many years. In 1939 sewing machines and parts were exported to the value of $430,000. In 1946 exports amounted to $213,000 and in 1947, $834,000.

Washing Machines—This has been a steady sellers' market for household electrical equipment of all kinds, and while Canada did not export any in 1939, the sale of these machines amounted to 1,139 in 1946, valued at $64,621. Washing machines are on the prohibited list since July, 1947, and as a result the totals for that year amounted to 590, valued at $43,787.

Mining Machinery—One small item which may have considerable potential value to Canada is the export of mining machinery and parts. There were no sales in 1939, but in 1946 Canadian exports amounted to $40,549 and in 1947 to $60,680.

General Machinery and Parts—Mexico is always a fair market for machinery of various types for the reason that they are not themselves producers of these classes of goods. In 1939, Canada exported $57,265 worth of general classified machinery. This figure had grown in 1946 to $390,000 and in 1947 to $646,000.

Bicycles and Parts Imported in Quantity

Bicycles—Another new item of export to Mexico are bicycles and parts, there being no exports in 1939. In 1946 there were 1,860 machines exported to Mexico and valued at over $45,000. This trade increased in 1947 to 2,483 machines, valued at $74,000.

Aluminum Products—There is no indication that Mexico imported from Canada any aluminum products before World War II. One of the most interesting developments in Mexico is the location of a rolling mill for aluminum ingots known as "Aluminio de México, S. A." This mill is capable of supplying Mexican manufacturers of aluminum-ware with very considerable supplies, the ingots coming from Canada. In the meantime there has been a very considerable importation of aluminum products, commencing with ingots and blooms, valued at approximately $20,000 in 1946 and $147,000 in 1947. Aluminum rods, sheets, etc., increased in value from $96,900 in 1946 to $154,000 in 1947. Despite the rolling of aluminum ingots into sheets as mentioned above, Canadian aluminum kitchen utensils were sold to the value of $51,800 in 1946 and $80,600 in 1947. It is not anticipated, however, that this figure will be equalled in 1948.

Aluminum Wire and Cable—Aluminum cable is proving a serious contender with copper wire for electrical power transmission, and while its conductivity may not be as high as copper, its extremely light weight is apparently compensation to justify its use by the Comision Federal de Electricidad, who have many power projects under way. There were no exports of aluminum wire and cable from Canada in 1939, but in 1946

there were exports valued at $77,000, which increased to $248,000 in the past year. In addition, there are a considerable range of general aluminum manufactures which totalled $158,000 in 1946 and $134,000 in 1947.

Copper Wire, Insulated—Mexico has been a steady, though small, market for Canadian copper insulated wire. Before the war shipments amounted to a value of $118,000 in 1939; $155,000 in 1946 and $462,000 in 1947. Various quantities of bare copper wire and wire screen for general manufactures of a certain value were also exported to Mexico.

Radio Receiving Sets—Owing to a sellers' market in Mexico which developed during the war, Canada, which before the war had not shipped radio receiving sets to this market, sold 1,651 sets valued at $43,600. In 1947 these sales increased to 6,462 sets, valued at $159,555 before the import ban took effect.

Electrical Manufactures and Parts—This new trade which did not exist in 1939 had grown to a total value of $174,000 in 1946 and $339,000 in 1947.

Electric Motors and Parts—A new, but vigorous, trade which also did not exist in 1939 is in small electric motors for use in the assembling of vacuum cleaners and other small household devices. This trade amounted to $20,275 in 1946 and to $68,412 in 1947.

Electrical Apparatus, n.o.p.—This trade existed before the war. In 1939 it was valued at $127,000, which decreased to $110,000 in 1946 and $77,000 in 1947.

Healthy Growing Trade in Asbestos Milled Fibres

Asbestos Milled Fibres—This healthy and growing trade totalled 3,100 tons in 1946, valued at $250,000, and 3,849 tons in 1947, valued at $416,000. There were negligible shipments made before the war. In addition to milled fibres, Canada also ships certain quantities of waste refuse, brake lining facings and general asbestos manufactures.

Artificial Abrasives—Canada has had a small, but steady, market in both crude and manufactured artificial abrasives. In 1939 exports valued at $56,000 were shipped to Mexico. This trade increased to almost approximately $75,000 in 1946 and $92,000 in 1947.

Acids—The tariff classification gives acids, n.o.p., but this consists exclusively of acetic acid. Shipments in 1946 amounted to $50,000 and in 1947 to $90,000.

Sodium and Sodium Compounds—The sale of these Canadian products in Mexico was quite substantial before the war, representing over 35 per cent of Canada's total exports to Mexico. In 1939, Canada shipped soda and its compounds to the value of $1,134,000, but owing to a drastic shortage in the postwar period, this trade dropped to $221,000 in 1946 and $251,000 in 1947.

Synthetic Resins—This is a new trade. Canadian exports in 1946 amounted to $31,500 and in 1947 to $97,500.

Drugs, Dyes and Chemicals—In 1946 exports totalled $84,900 and in 1947, $118,000.

Paint Brushes—Indicative of Canada's ability to export general manufactured lines for the postwar trade is in shipments of ordinary paint brushes which developed to $30,000 in 1946 and $38,000 in 1947.

Films—There has been a spasmodic trade in moving picture films and ordinary films from Canada, which grew in value in 1946 to $299,000, and dropped to approximately $57,000 in 1947. There were no shipments before the war.

Ships Sold—A number of small craft, mostly from the War Assets Corporation, have been sold in both 1946 and 1947 to a value of $114,000 and in the latter year to $103,000.

Coal Most Important Mineral Produced by New Zealand

Represents 66 per cent of total output, with gold accounting for 20 per cent—Sand, stone and clay provide 12 per cent—Additional coal mine mechanization is considered.

By M. R. M. Dale, Assistant Commercial Secretary

(Editor's Note—This is the first of two articles on the minerals of New Zealand, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. Since these reports were written, Mr. Dale has been appointed Assistant Commercial Secretary in Sydney, Australia.)

WELLINGTON, March 25, 1948.—Coal is the most important mineral mined in New Zealand, its production for 1946 accounting for 66 per cent of the total. Next in volume is gold, which represented 20 per cent, with sand, stone and clay accounting for 12 per cent. Silver represented one per cent, and minor minerals one per cent. It will thus be seen that New Zealand's range of minerals is more impressive than their actual quantity and value of production. It is not expected that much change will be shown in the figures for 1947. Coal production of recent years has been at a level approximately two and three-quarter million tons a year. Seams are usually lenticular and much broken by faulting. While these are generally thick, conditions have called for a number of small mines rather than large units. There are only six with a production exceeding 100,000 tons a year, and another twelve with a production exceeding 50,000 tons. With one exception, entrance to coal mines is by means of adits or inclined drives. Haulage is generally by means of an endless rope. Mines have not been mechanized to any great extent, though coal cutters, electrical drills, scraper loaders, etc., have a limited use.

A recent development has been strip or opencast mining, and approximately one-fifth of the production is so obtained. Use is made of bulldozers, shovels and draglines in these operations, and five-cubic-yard combination shovel draglines have been imported for these operations.

A wide variety of types of coal, varying from bituminous to lignite, is mined, but bituminous coal of low sulphur content is in short supply owing to limited resources, and normally coal has to be imported to make up deficiencies.

Labour shortages have encouraged increased mechanization in the mines. While local coal deposits are generally not suitable for mechanization, use will be made of coal-cutters, electrical drills, and scraper loaders. It is expected that an increased output will result. The use of electrical power underground in coal mines has been the subject of a recent inquiry by officials of the Mines Department.

Gold Mined Mostly by Dredging

In past years gold has held the lead, aggregate exports up till the end of 1946, being 26,423,823 ounces, valued at £116,434,663. However, gold has now been mined in New Zealand for nearly a hundred years and many deposits have been exhausted, or are approaching exhaustion. The most important branch of gold mining is dredging, which now accounts for two-thirds of the total production. Dredges of recent years have been constructed to deal with deeper, heavier and lower grade ground, passed over during the first dredging period about the turn of the century. Some expansion of this type of mining is possible in the next few years, but the amount of available ground left is limited. Moreover, where ground

Canadian Geographical Society Map.

of potential agricultural or pastoral value is concerned, resoiling conditions will be enforced rigorously in the future and may possibly preclude dredging of certain areas.

Two Quartz Mines Operated

There are only two quartz mines operating in New Zealand, the Martha, at Waihi in the North Island, and the Blackwater, near Reefton in the South Island. The Martha has been one of the great gold mines of the world, having produced gold and silver to the value of twenty-four million pounds, but it is now approaching exhaustion, and development

in depth ceased many years ago. Present development is confined to lateral work in the upper levels. Blackwater is a much smaller mine which mills normally 5,000 tons per month, but owing to labour shortages this has decreased to 2,000 tons a month. This mine is modern, with electric-powered hoisting engines, compressors and pumps, a modern treatment plant containing ball mills, flotation plant, rouster and cyanide plant. Prospects of any expansion of reef mining cannot be considered bright. In particular, the State, through the agency of the Labour and Mines Departments in the years immediately preceding the war, carried out extensive prospecting operations but with discouraging results.

Production of Minerals in New Zealand

Mineral	1943		1945		1946	
	Oz.	£	Oz.	£	Oz.	£
Gold and silver*	429,936	1,567,614	....	....	....	....
Gold	....	....	128,364	1,353,207	119,271	1,262,524
Silver	....	....	244,544	36,752	224,341	59,707
Platinum	5	47	....	....	14	312
	Tons		Tons		Tons	
Arsenic	8	119	17	306	18	316
			Cwt.		Tons	
Asbestos	187	3,985	31	31	....	....
			Tons			
Bentonite	232	1,015	167	860	154	777
Clays (other than for brickmaking)	2,523	3,631	8,251	5,408	9,425	5,186
Clays (for brickmaking)	....	....	....	....	109,809	26,179
Coal	2,787,868	2,787,868	2,833,576	4,250,364	2,793,870	4,190,805
Diatomaceous earth	128	250	255	446	348	574
Dolomite	3,571	1,098	4,644	2,322	3,893	1,946
Fuller's earth	124	437	76	273	75	318
Iron ore	4,988	9,026	6,067	14,648	7,406	16,422
Magnesite	171	154	111	100	374	262
Manganese-ore	510	2,166	....	....	402	1,686
			Lb.			
Mica	....	....	882	882	....	....
			Tons			
Phosphate	9,241	14,340	7,956	2,188	11,047	3,314
Pumice	3,422	12,485	2,183	9,163	3,409	12,347
Quartzite	....	....	39	71	98	733
Serpentine	61,645	50,637	13,933	3,329	20,058	3,966
Silica sand	19,747	41,126	20,009	45,066	16,949	38,921
Stone, sand, etc.	....	563,403	2,634,423	710,448	2,701,462	741,162
Talc	62	202	....	....	....	....
Tungsten ore	110	52,215	34	10,360	27	6,350
	Lb.		Lb.			
Quicksilver	7,068	7,192	2,294	2,294	....	....
Totals	....	5,119,010	....	6,448,458	....	6,373,107

*Gold and silver production is combined in 1943, as separate figures are not available.

Reduced Demand for Fox Furs at London Auction

London, June 7, 1948.—(FTS)—Canadian, United States and Scandinavian fox skins, comprising silver fox, 25,706; platina fox, 2,922; and pearl platina fox, 1,774, were offered by the Hudson's Bay Company at the fur auction sales held at London in May.

In view of the continued lack of interest in fox furs at the present time, the poor attendance of buyers and resultant limited demand was not unexpected, and the offering was mainly withdrawn. Interest centred on the quarter-silvery, half-silvery and three-quarter silvery types of fox, thus confirming once again a tendency that has persisted throughout the season. The quality of the platina and pearl platina offerings was well up to standard.

Foreign Trade Policy of Egypt Not Clearly Defined as Yet

Although the United Kingdom has been of paramount importance to her export and import trade, Egypt is no longer member of sterling bloc—Government making bilateral arrangements and negotiating barter transactions—Political trend has influenced foreign firms to appoint Egyptian agents.

By R. Campbell Smith,* Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—This is the last in a series of three articles on economic conditions in Egypt during 1947, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. The first two appeared in the June 12th and June 19th issues.)

CAIRO, March 24, 1948.—Egypt's foreign trade policy is not clearly defined. Although the United Kingdom has for many years been of paramount importance to her export and import trade, Egypt is no longer a member of the sterling area; nor does she appear to rely on the successful development of the International Trade Organization. Instead, the government appears devoted to bilateral arrangements and is negotiating a number of barter transactions with foreign governments, some of which, notably one with the Soviet Union, have already been concluded.

Commercial invoices are all that is usually required in connection with ordinary commercial shipments. Only under special circumstances are consular invoices or certificates of origin necessary. Shipping documents may be in English or French. Weights and measures should be expressed in the metric system except in cases where commercial usage dictates otherwise.

Ad valorem duties are charged on c.i.f. prices and invoices should be made out accordingly.

Samples which have no commercial value, such as small cuttings of fabrics, are admitted free of duty. Saleable samples are dutiable at regular commodity rates, although under certain conditions ad valorem duties are reduced. Samples carried by commercial travellers may be imported on payment of duty, which is refunded upon the re-export of the goods within one year. All printed matter is subject to duty, with the exception of commercial catalogues.

The Director of Commercial Relations, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, is supplied with full details of regulations concerning documentation and marking of goods with country of origin or trade marks.

Applications for Trade Mark Registration Must be in Arabic

Foreign trade marks may be registered under the Egyptian Trade Marks Law of April 1, 1940. Applications for registration must be submitted to the appropriate government department in the Arabic language and in the manner prescribed in the Trade Marks Law and Regulations. Registration of a trade mark is granted for an initial term of ten years, but it may be extended indefinitely for further periods of ten years each upon payment of a renewal fee before the expiration of each term.

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*Mr. Campbell Smith was recently appointed Commercial Secretary for Canada in Newfoundland, with headquarters in St. John's.

Revision of the Customs and Excise tariff in 1930, which has been constantly postponed by Parliament, is expected to come up for discussion again during 1948. From 1939 until the end of the war, the outstanding changes in the tariff (single column) were the increase of specific duties, in three stages, by 100 per cent. During 1946, ad valorem duties were increased from three per cent to seven per cent, with the exception of machinery and apparatus for use in industry and agriculture, which became subject to one per cent ad valorem duty. At the same time, excise duties were imposed on all the following items, whether imported or produced locally: alcohol, beer, wine, sugar, gasoline, kerosene, lubricating oils, cement, coffee, cigarette lighters, playing cards, matches, tobacco, cigarettes and cigars. Specific excise duties on imported automobiles and trucks were increased.

Political Trend Influenced Foreign Firms to Appoint Egyptian Agents

Until recent years, the import trade of Egypt was mainly in the hands of local British and European companies. The political trend since the war has influenced foreign manufacturers to appoint Egyptian companies as agents. There is no longer any need to choose between foreign and Egyptian representatives, as the new Company Law has had the effect of naturalizing all companies operating in Egypt. An appointed representative who, in many cases, will buy on his own account, is in most cases essential, for the following reasons:

(1) The Egyptian government is a buyer of a wide range of material, equipment and supplies. Tendering companies must, in all cases, be represented locally and for certain classes of goods, must be on a list of approved suppliers.

(2) Exporters of pharmaceutical products, under import regulations, are obliged to have an appointed agent in Egypt who is recognized by the Ministry of Public Health.

(3) In many cases, the issue of import permits is dependent on the fact that the applicant is an authorized agent of a foreign supplier.

Irrevocable Letter of Credit Usual Form of Payment for Imports

The usual form of payment for imports to Egypt is by irrevocable letter of credit. An import licence carries with it the authority to open the relative letter of credit.

Advertising is not developed in Egypt to the same extent as in Canada. Although there is a substantial newspaper and periodical circulation, printed advertising has limited results and rates are high. As radio advertising does not exist, other publicity opportunities are confined to motion picture advertisements, window displays or pamphlets. There are a number of established advertising agents operating in Cairo and Alexandria.

Lack of Tourist Trade Affects Exchange Position

Egypt's exchange position in 1946 and 1947 suffered considerably from the lack of tourist trade. Whereas in prewar years it was estimated that approximately forty thousand visitors came into the country each year and spent about eight million pounds, there have been virtually none since the war. Boat and air passengers in transit who in peacetime used to spend up to four million pounds per annum in Egypt have also been greatly reduced. Exchange restrictions, political tension and the cholera outbreak have contributed to this state of affairs.

Canada's Exports Adversely Affected By Trinidad Import Restrictions

Hardest hit by controls, trade fell by $2,426,874—Imports of foodstuffs decreased by $2,711,498 — Total exports of $31,136,995 exceeded import figure of $25,820,729 by $5,316,266—Surplus compares with $14,198,711 deficit for same period in 1947.

By A. W. Evans, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner

PORT OF SPAIN, May 26, 1948.—Trinidad had a favourable overall balance of trade for the first quarter of this year, as total exports of $31,136,995 exceeded the import figure of $25,820,729 by $5,316,266. This surplus compares with a deficit of $14,198,711 for the same period in 1947. Strict controls resulted in a small decrease in imports of $3,520,771, while exports more than doubled, $31,136,995 as against $15,142,789. As a result of the fall in imports, Customs revenue, although $162,499 above budget estimate, dropped $524,984 below last year's value.

Canada was hardest hit by the import restrictions, bearing two-thirds of the decrease as her trade fell by $2,426,874, while the United Kingdom was second, losing $715,508. Imports were also slightly less from the United States, France and Belgium.

Imports of foodstuffs were most affected, decreasing $2,711,498 as purchases were trimmed to only the most essential items, with supplies of

St. Lucia—Castries, capital of this colony in the Windward Islands, which was almost completely destroyed by fire on June 19. It was beautifully situated on a landlocked harbour, which provided wharf facilities as opposed to open roadsteads at many other islands. Canada buys cocoa, nutmegs, sugar, copra, molasses and lime oil from St. Lucia, which depends on this country for a variety of products, flour being the main item. St. Lucia was discovered in 1502, when it was inhabited by the Caribs, and has been under both French and British rule.

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local products filling the gap. Alcoholic beverages, except from the United Kingdom, were on the prohibited list and the meagre supplies failed to meet the demand. On the other hand, imports of cars and trucks, banned from the dollar areas, were supplied in large quantities by the United Kingdom. Crude oil from Venezuela rose substantially from $678,000 to $4,109,007, as refineries imported large quantities under special licence to maintain capacity operations.

Great Britain by Far the Largest Market

Great Britain, taking $16,422,626 worth, over half of Trinidad's production, was by far the largest market for local produce. Next largest buyer was Brazil with $2,630,434, followed by the United States, Cape Verde Island, Argentina and Canada.

Petroleum products at $14,876,074 continued to be the largest single export, increasing 275 per cent from last year. Cocoa was next at $3,643,983, up 160 per cent from last year; sugar at $2,892,012, up 166 per cent; while rum and grapefruit were also higher than last year. Ships' stores and bunkers amounted to $4,949,985.

Foreign Trade Inquiries

Canadian firms interested in any inquiries listed in this section are requested to communicate directly with the companies or individuals concerned. As far as can be ascertained, they are in good standing, though the Foreign Trade Service cannot assume responsibility for business transactions undertaken with them. A copy of the initial reply from the inquirer should be forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce for follow-up purposes. Confidential information concerning the financial status of inquirers may be secured from this Department by bona fide Canadian manufacturers and exporters. In writing this Department in connection with inquiries, the name of the inquirer, file number of the inquiry and the date of issue of *Foreign Trade* in which it was shown should be supplied.

88. **United States and South America**—William F. Klemp Company, steel flooring manufacturers of 6601 South Melvina Avenue, Chicago 38, Illinois, are interested in representing, in the United States and South America, Canadian manufacturers of machinery and metal items used in the building industry, in bridge-making and in paving. Among items mentioned are girders, casements, reinforcing steel, material-handling machinery (such as the endless chain), pallets for stacking materials and aggregates used in paving. Similar items in aluminum, magnesium and other metals would be of interest. The inquiring firm expressed particular interest in offering expanded mica for sale in the United States. Wm. F. Klemp Company are well represented in both the United States and South America. File: T.E. 313.

Export Permit Regulations for Oils and Fats Revised

Following a review of the oils and fats situation with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, it has been deemed advisable to revise the list of commodities for which an export permit is required. Accordingly, on and after June 8, export permits are required for the following commodities when consigned to any destination:

Vegetable oils and fats, edible and inedible, processed or crude

Castor and dehydrated castor; chinawood (Tung); cocoanut; corn; cottonseed; linseed; oiticica; olive, edible or inedible, and foots, olive kernel; palm; palm kernel; peanut or groundnut; rapeseed; sesame; shortening and other compounded cooking fats and oils; soyabean; sunflowerseed; teaseed; vegetable foots or soapstock and fatty acids; vegetable stearin; vegetable tallow; and weed seed.

Animal, fish and marine mammal oils, fats and greases, edible and inedible

Animal foots or soapstock; butter; degras and wool grease; fat waste, scrap and offal; fish body and viscera oils—common cod, halibut head, herring, pilchard; fish liver oils—cod; lard; lard oil; marine mammal oils—seal, sperm, whale; neatsfoot; oleic acid or red oil; oleine, oleo oil and oleo stock; stearin and stearic acid; and tallow and animal fats and greases n.o.p.

British Industries Fair This Year Featured by Leather Display

High quality of goods was demonstrated, but import restrictions adversely affected sales—Apparent that sellers' market in United Kingdom disappearing and buyers' market developing—Total of 3,500 individual exhibitors and 14,000 buyers from overseas—Toy industry created favourable impression.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(Editor's Note—This report is of particular interest at this time, in that many of the observations correspond with those made by exhibitors and buyers at the first Canadian International Trade Fair, the results of which are now being analyzed.)

LONDON, May 27, 1948.—There were 3,500 individual exhibitors at this year's British Industries Fair, 14,000 buyers from 108 foreign countries and 220,000 buyers from firms in the United Kingdom. The fair stimulated export trade, and is said to have met with the greatest success yet achieved by Britain's "shop window". Buyers commented on the improved quality of goods on display and the fact that firms were again able to offer practicable delivery dates.

As far as the individual exhibitor was concerned, there were contrasting opinions. Some indicated that the results of the fair had been most encouraging, while others only a few yards away said that the whole thing had been very disappointing. Many of them had taken substantial orders during the ten days that the fair had been open, in addition to tentative orders, subject to confirmation later if there were no import restrictions in the way.

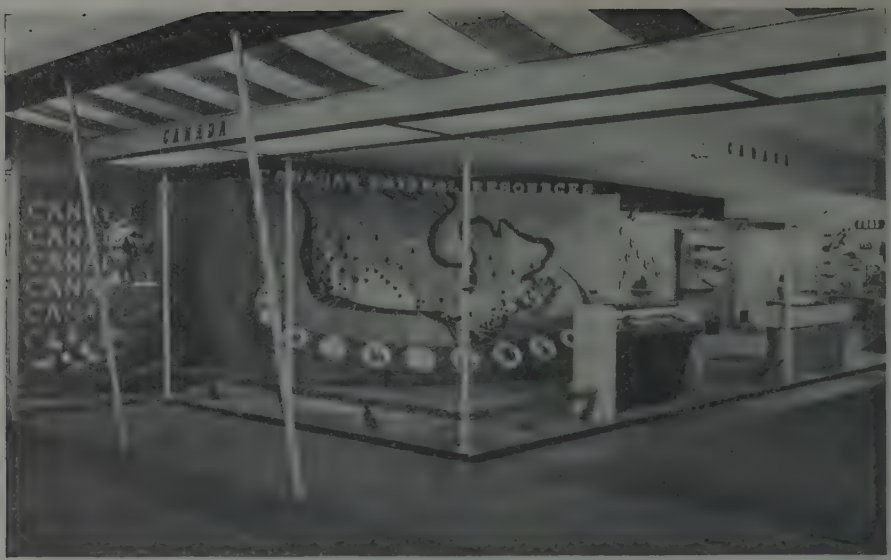
One of the main difficulties experienced by exhibitors was that many oversea buyers were uncertain whether their governments would grant import licences. Another obstacle was the often expressed opinion of the buyers that prices were too high. It is difficult, however, to get prices down in the case of those products of which sales are restricted on the home market, thus losing the benefit of a larger turnover.

Fair Indicated Buyers' Market Developing

One fact that became very clear during the B.I.F. was that Britain's sellers' market is nearing its end. As one Board of Trade official said, "the fair showed that the sellers' market is disappearing and the buyers' market is now coming into its own again." The position was different last year, when price was a secondary consideration and buyers seemed prepared to buy almost anything at any price, provided that they could get reasonable delivery. This year buyers were much more selective. They were only interested in goods of certain types which answered their particular requirements.

Some sections of the fair were distinctly encouraging. The industrial equipment section at Birmingham, the pottery section at Earls Court, the printing machinery and toys section at Olympia all received numerous orders from abroad. The toy section showed that it had established a reputation for attractive and hard-wearing toys and was in a position to supplant goods formerly produced in Germany and Japan.

Other sections were definitely disappointing, such as the jewellery section, where trade was seriously affected by the difficulty of foreign buyers in securing import licences for luxury goods. The cutlery section also suffered for the same reason.



Great Britain—Canadian exhibit at the British Industries Fair. There were 3,500 individual exhibitors at this year's fair, 14,000 buyers from 108 foreign countries, and 220,000 buyers from firms in the United Kingdom. Customers were more cautious, choosy and deliberate, indicating the developing buyers' market.

Leather Section One of the Most Attractive Exhibits

One of the most attractive exhibits, as a group, was the leather section at Earls Court. The leather industry obviously went to a great deal of trouble and expense, and many of the visitors thought this section was the "star turn" of the B.I.F. It certainly demonstrated the high quality of British goods. But many of the exhibitors complained of the adverse affect of import restrictions abroad, which denied them many substantial orders. Quite a few of the leather exhibitors were disappointed at the comparatively small number of buyers from hard-currency countries, including Canada. They expressed the opinion that, while so many markets were closed or severely restricted, the direction of trade into the markets most favoured in this respect had resulted in an intensity of competition which made the price factor of paramount importance at a time when British prices had risen alarmingly and were still rising. However, some of the leather manufactures did very well, and a few were so pleased that they have already reserved bigger space for their stands at next year's B.I.F.

In the case of some leather products, e.g., purses, handbags, etc., price was undoubtedly the main factor in keeping the volume of business down. Styling was good and several overseas visitors expressed their appreciation of it. On the other hand, some of the finely made novelties, like the leather clothing which attracted the attention of buyers, were being offered at a price range which would have made them hard to sell abroad.

From the long term point of view, the leather industry will undoubtedly profit by this year's B.I.F. Firms availed themselves of the opportunity, and did it well, to show foreign buyers who were normally accustomed to purchasing their leather elsewhere, that the range and quality of British leather and leather products has been greatly expanded and improved, with the result that more attention on the part of buyers from abroad will be directed to British leather at next year's fair.

Greatest Number of Buyers Came from Sweden

Taking the fair as a whole, Sweden sent more buyers than any other country, with Belgium, Holland and other Western European countries following, in that order. As far as the British Commonwealth countries are concerned, there were more buyers from Australia than from any other dominion. Canada was represented by a hundred or more buyers, including 25 members of the British Columbia buyers' delegation, now visiting Britain. Although there were not many buyers from the United States, there were actually more than a year ago, but attendance from France and Norway was rather disappointing. India was well represented, although there did not seem to be so much interest from this quarter as in previous years.

It was difficult to gauge the results of the Birmingham section of the B.I.F., where there were 12 per cent more overseas' buyers than at last year's fair. The main impression gained seemed to be that foreign buyers would have liked to place orders for more British products than their own governments would allow them to import. In the main, buyers were forced to restrict themselves to necessities—chiefly capital goods. However, in the case of the Birmingham display, which featured heavy industrial equipment of various kinds, usually purchased in accordance with buyers' specifications, the total business resulting will not be known for some time and the initial negotiations are of a tentative nature. In any case, most of the exhibitors in Birmingham have order books which are more or less filled up for 18 months ahead, and the general opinion was that there seemed to be no slackening of demand for their products.

Customers More Cautious, Choosy and Deliberate

The most important lesson that one could derive from this year's B.I.F., which can be considered as the first full-scale testing of the buyers' market, is—and this has come as quite a shock to many of the exhibitors—that customers have become decidedly more cautious, choosy and deliberate during the past twelve months. On the other hand, it has been proven once again, as so often in the past, that the world has great confidence in the quality of British merchandise, which is amply demonstrated by the fact that many buyers have come from great distances to see what was being offered here.

Finally, while some sections, owing to the nature of their products, experienced greater sales difficulties than others, in most sections there were some exhibitors who scored outstanding successes because of the fact that they had already studied the needs of particular markets and had the goods on hand to prove it.

St. Vincent to Spend Over $5,000,000 on Development

Port of Spain, May 15, 1948.—(FTS)—Among recently approved ten-year development plans for British colonies is one exceeding $5,000,000 for St. Vincent. The main emphasis of the plan is on agricultural improvement with a large portion of the funds being used to finance land settlement, soil conservation and increased production in the arrowroot industry.

Other immediate plans include extending the port facilities at Kingstown, installing an automatic telephone system, new school buildings, water and sewerage schemes and better rural water supplies. Provision of health centres and rural hospitals are the largest items of expenditure in the field of medical development.

Mexico Requires Half-a-Million Dairy Cattle to Cover Loss

Extensive slaughterings occurred in effort to eliminate hoof and mouth disease—Owners received $25,726,610 (U.S.) as compensation—Breeders and farmers prepared to pay cash for new livestock—Canadian cattle highly regarded in Mexico, which imported 156 head in 1945 and 1946.

By Clive B. Smith, Commercial Division, Canadian Embassy

MEXICO CITY, June 3, 1948.—Mexico requires some 500,000 head of dairy cattle, steers and breeding stock, following the campaign to eliminate hoof and mouth disease that has extended over a period of fourteen months, resulting in the extensive slaughtering of livestock in this country. The spread of this disease was arrested by the joint Mexican-United States Commission, which paid $25,726,610 (U.S.) up to May 1 in compensation to owners of slaughtered stock. Of this sum, $24,657,886 was paid to the owners of 492,613 head of cattle, chiefly in the central states of Guanajuato, Jalisco, Michoacan, Queretaro and Varacruz. No break-down of the figures of slaughtered cattle is available, but it is known that the largest losses have been in milch cows. Small animals slaughtered in the campaign numbered 195,751, up to May 1, for which $1,068,724 was paid in compensation.

Since the policy of slaughtering infected and exposed stock alike was abandoned last November 16, and replaced by a system of vaccination, there have been only sporadic outbreaks in an infected zone stretching from coast to coast across the centre of the country and guarded on the north and south by the Mexican army. This zone starts about 200 miles south of the Texas frontier at Laredo.

The fact that the process of restocking, which is likely to be a lengthy one, is to be started immediately was confirmed this week by Secretary of Agriculture Ortiz Garza. He indicated, however, that the government would assist Mexican breeders and farmers with credits through official export, either on their own behalf or as the representatives of breeders' and farmers generally express willingness to pay cash for new stock and many are planning to travel northwards to inspect animals available for export, either on their own behalf or as the representatives of breeders' associations. United States funds are available, and no exchange control has been established in Mexico.

Canadian Cattle Highly Regarded

Canadian cattle are very well regarded in Mexico, for their price and quality alike. During 1945 and 1946, a total of 156 head of dairy cows, valued at $28,770, and 1,591 head of purebred cattle, valued at $242,280, were imported from Canada. Mexican imports from all countries should, during the next one to three years, exceed the levels which were reached in 1935 and 1936. During those two years, a total of 13,311 steers, 3,075 head of breeding stock and 12,818 feeders were imported. The emphasis now will be on milk cattle to meet the needs of growing urban populations, and also because milk cattle have been the most seriously affected by hoof and mouth disease. So far as beef cattle are concerned, the closing of the United States frontier last year has built up an estimated surplus of 750,000 head of feeders in the north. These cattle customarily cross into Texas for fattening before slaughter in the Mid-west of the

United States. This valuable export trade reached a record level in 1941-45, when an average of 457,000 head crossed the border annually. Partly under pressure of the incidence of hoof and mouth disease, meat-packing plants have been established in Mexico during the past year, notably in the gulf port of Tampico. They are supplied from the uninfected northern zone. Markets for canned meat are being sought in Europe.

No Marked Preference Among Cattle Breeds Developed

Mexico does not seem to have developed any marked preference among cattle breeds. Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey and Shorthorn are the most common milch cows, in that order. For slaughter, Holstein and Creoles, the latter a domestic cross-breed, have been preferred. Jerseys are reputed to stand up better to conditions in the low-lying tropical zones. But little or no progress has been made in the search for cross-bred milch or beef cattle adapted to Mexican climatic and feeding conditions. A plan for the establishment of breeding stations has not developed. In the hot country, towards the Guatemalan frontier particularly, Cebu bulls are commonly used for breeding, although they have been prohibited entry into the country since the first outbreak of hoof and mouth disease.

Mexico's normal cattle population is about 12 million head, or nearly 70 per cent of the total value of the country's livestock. Before the outbreak of hoof and mouth disease, at the end of 1946, it included 270,000 bulls, 1,900,000 young bulls, 198,000 pedigree bulls, 3,400,000 cows and 381,000 pedigreed cows, apart from steers and work cattle.

Canada—*Eglantiers Emperor Charon*, a four-months old bull calf, purchased recently for $3,600 for shipment to Italy. This is one of four Holstein-Friesian bulls, valued at $15,000, which were flown to Milan for exhibition at the Physiopathological Congress, being held there the end of this month.
Courtesy Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada.

Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Commodity	April			January-April		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Groups—						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	9·1	30·4	29·2	35·3	108·8	100·4
Animals and Animal Products	1·8	8·1	5·2	9·6	30·6	27·7
Fibres, Textiles and Products	6·2	39·9	33·1	31·9	143·2	115·2
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2·3	8·5	7·9	10·4	29·2	25·5
Iron and Products	14·2	66·7	70·3	56·7	224·6	257·8
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	2·9	13·5	14·1	12·9	48·1	48·2
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	6·5	31·8	45·4	29·5	113·8	159·0
Chemicals and Allied Products	2·4	10·5	10·9	9·8	36·8	39·2
Miscellaneous Commodities	3·6	16·2	10·7	14·4	50·4	39·1
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION	48·9	225·6	226·7	210·6	785·4	812·0
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products—						
Fruits	1,280	6,334	4,216	4,980	23,998	14,585
Nuts	203	2,839	3,287	890	9,898	10,705
Vegetables	854	2,940	1,408	2,790	8,905	2,938
Grains and products	1,682	2,540	1,718	5,655	9,132	10,136
Sugar and products	945	1,874	6,135	3,006	6,679	15,280
Cocoa and chocolate	123	1,519	1,743	473	3,889	4,669
Coffee and chicory	240	1,784	1,735	1,407	6,086	7,734
Tea	576	1,229	621	2,925	6,224	4,580
Beverages, alcoholic	417	1,211	852	1,611	4,020	4,230
Gums and resins	99	756	757	416	2,330	2,127
Oils, vegetables	1,406	1,990	2,149	4,549	9,559	7,056
Rubber and products	585	3,482	3,128	2,866	10,556	10,595
Tobacco	124	319	250	612	1,073	1,139
Vegetables products, other	549	1,545	1,199	3,104	6,438	4,598
Total	9,082	30,361	29,199	35,286	108,785	100,373
Animals and Animal Products—						
Fish and fishery products	130	336	318	611	1,461	1,205
Furs and products	494	2,478	1,514	2,942	9,201	10,395
Hides and skins, raw	163	1,378	404	891	5,572	3,161
Leather, unmanufactured	177	616	383	814	2,421	1,696
Leather, manufactured	185	734	733	931	2,471	2,086
Animal oils, fats, greases	51	327	362	242	1,218	4,754
Animals and products, other	599	2,241	1,446	3,178	8,231	4,388
Total	1,799	8,110	5,160	9,608	30,575	27,685
Fibres, Textiles and Products—						
Cotton, raw and linters	699	5,665	6,971	4,289	21,035	23,405
Cotton products	1,259	15,030	7,125	6,095	52,854	24,176
Flax, hemp, jute and products	588	3,599	789	2,836	11,165	7,564
Silk and products	426	802	440	2,287	3,322	1,475
Wool, raw and unmanufactured	875	1,559	5,338	4,027	8,479	14,213
Wool products	989	4,633	5,829	6,212	16,827	21,564
Artificial silk and products	280	3,943	2,514	1,305	13,564	9,198
Textile products, other	1,066	4,706	4,062	4,886	15,999	13,631
Total	6,182	39,937	33,069	31,937	143,246	115,227
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—						
Wood, unmanufactured	368	1,824	2,045	1,747	5,526	4,574
Wood, manufactured	322	1,660	1,300	1,404	5,732	4,655
Paper	577	2,154	1,701	2,495	7,740	5,921
Books and printed matter	1,010	2,856	2,836	4,747	10,167	10,375
Total	2,277	8,494	7,882	10,392	29,164	25,525
Iron and Its Products—						
Iron ore	11	158	124	132	387	213
Scrap	49	203	816	206	572	2,912
Castings and forgings	187	801	706	727	3,268	2,978
Rolling mill products	1,908	6,954	7,193	7,338	23,744	26,747
Pipes, tubes and fittings	220	1,110	1,491	704	3,586	5,111
Wire and chain	97	893	1,126	603	3,095	3,704

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—*Concluded*

Commodity	April			January-April		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron—Con.						
Farm implements and machinery	2,116	9,746	14,978	7,528	32,062	45,441
Hardware and cutlery	173	986	984	726	3,452	3,232
Household machinery	187	1,124	1,237	776	4,089	4,534
Mining, metallurgical machinery	334	831	1,869	1,640	2,422	6,090
Business, printing machinery	549	1,824	2,548	2,196	6,585	9,628
Other non-farm machinery	1,701	13,568	14,490	8,879	46,817	59,751
Tools	170	1,215	1,072	769	4,149	3,821
Autos, freight and passenger	1,926	6,046	1,519	5,278	19,489	4,236
Automobile parts	1,928	8,808	8,582	9,058	29,892	33,928
Other vehicles, chiefly iron	142	1,341	1,369	542	4,119	4,253
Engines and boilers	1,067	4,028	4,281	3,519	12,670	18,706
Cooking and heating apparatus	93	1,404	587	349	4,970	2,713
Iron products, other	1,316	5,705	5,338	5,766	19,215	19,795
Total	14,173	66,744	70,311	56,736	224,584	257,791
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products—						
Aluminium and products	326	915	924	1,285	3,472	2,884
Brass, copper, and products	279	1,146	1,031	1,231	4,143	3,832
Tin	144	40	496	747	1,073	1,673
Precious metals (except gold)	248	1,168	1,578	1,116	4,246	4,660
Clocks and watches	176	705	456	679	2,707	1,824
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	991	6,471	6,183	4,381	22,720	22,191
Non-ferrous products, other	720	3,019	3,413	3,519	9,714	11,095
Total	2,884	13,465	14,080	12,957	48,074	48,157
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products—						
Clay and products	622	2,108	2,686	2,664	7,147	9,374
Coal	1,722	10,496	11,771	10,239	38,383	50,597
Coal products	196	714	1,390	1,044	3,343	5,783
Glass and glassware	522	2,819	2,497	2,014	9,603	8,358
Petroleum, crude	1,786	9,339	16,965	6,700	30,220	52,544
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	750	3,868	7,194	3,071	14,976	22,244
Stone and products	553	1,041	1,272	2,312	4,618	4,318
Non-metallic products, other	339	1,393	1,603	1,467	5,491	5,790
Total	6,489	31,778	45,378	29,509	113,781	159,008
Chemicals and Allied Products—						
Acids	128	334	380	498	1,139	1,289
Cellulose products	133	516	481	610	2,081	1,614
Drugs and medicines	312	1,180	1,555	1,261	4,177	4,689
Dyeing and tanning materials	256	1,094	888	1,187	3,461	3,261
Fertilizers	192	653	484	519	2,048	2,082
Paints and varnishes	287	1,205	1,406	1,087	4,095	5,158
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	447	1,273	1,381	1,865	4,030	4,752
Synthetic resins and products	63	1,630	1,430	262	6,232	5,343
Chemical products, other	604	2,634	2,877	2,533	9,539	10,980
Total	2,423	10,518	10,883	9,823	36,803	39,168
Miscellaneous Commodities—						
Films	95	209	463	506	853	1,170
Toys and sporting goods	179	792	375	597	2,169	944
Refrigerators and parts	190	1,212	682	564	3,306	2,419
Musical instruments	97	450	257	427	1,677	1,076
Scientific equipment	340	1,457	1,618	1,322	5,334	5,997
Aircraft and parts	157	1,051	602	901	4,106	2,565
Works of art	60	156	119	425	604	441
Canadian Tourists' purchases	777	1,640	55	1,939	3,850	157
Parcels of small value	328	2,507	611	1,476	8,974	2,511
Wax, mineral and vegetables	24	231	208	148	1,190	790
Miscellaneous consumer goods	404	1,258	630	1,623	4,430	1,996
Miscellaneous, other	555	3,628	3,121	2,767	8,125	11,742
Canadian goods returned	124	518	574	712	1,975	2,139
Non-commercial articles	255	1,094	1,411	967	3,769	5,105
Total	3,585	16,203	10,728	14,374	50,363	39,052

Changes in Cost of Living Index Numbers

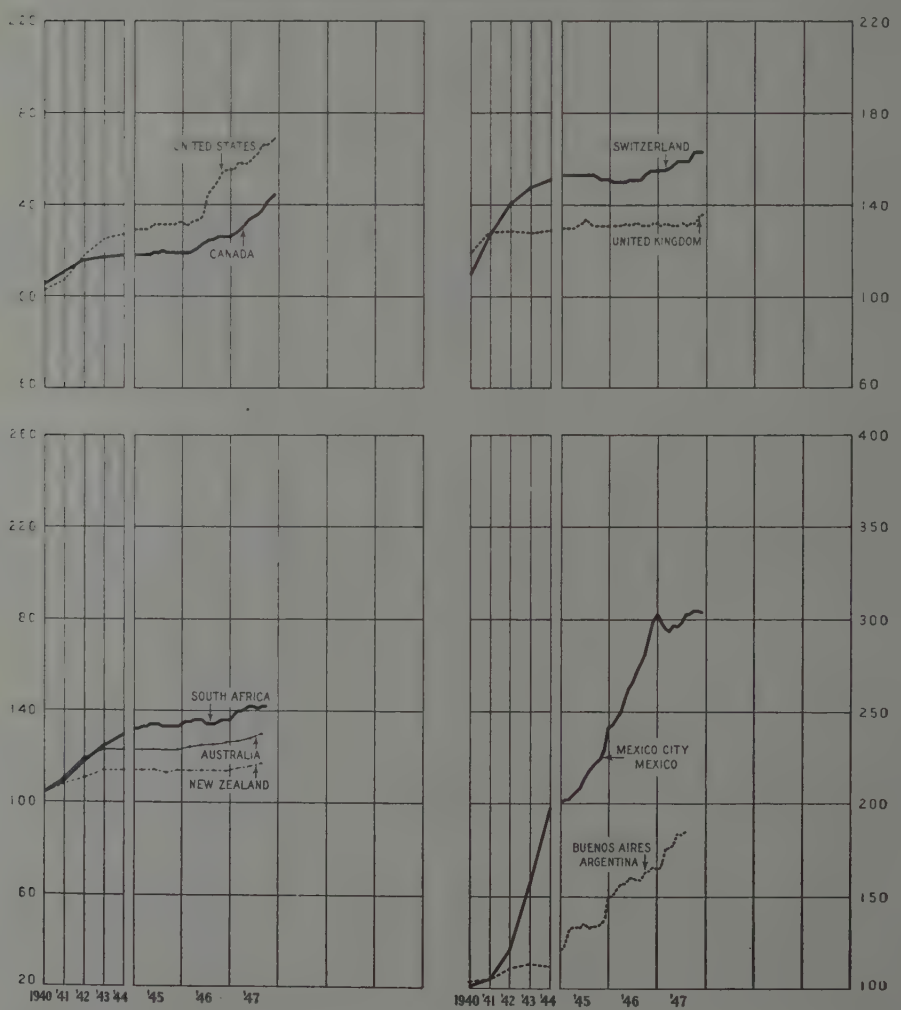
Second Half of 1947

Country	Percentage change between June, 1947 December, 1947	December, 1946 December, 1947	August, 1939 December, 1947
Canada	+ 8.2	+14.9	+ 45
Czechoslovakia	− 2.6	− 6.6	+ 178
Iceland	+ 5.8	+ 7.2	+ 218
*Mexico	+ 3.0	+ 2.2	+ 205
Newfoundland	+ 5.3	+ 9.1	+ 72
Norway	− 2.8	− 2.4	+ 56
Peru	+26.5	+46.1	+ 207
Switzerland	+ 2.7	+ 5.3	+ 63
Sweden	+ 1.9	+ 7.3	+ 56
United Kingdom	+ 4.0	....	....
United States	+ 6.3	+ 8.9	+ 69

* November, 1947, latest available figure.

AUGUST, 1939 = 100

ALL INDEX NUMBERS CONVERTED FROM ORIGINAL BASE TO BASE AUGUST, 1939 = 100

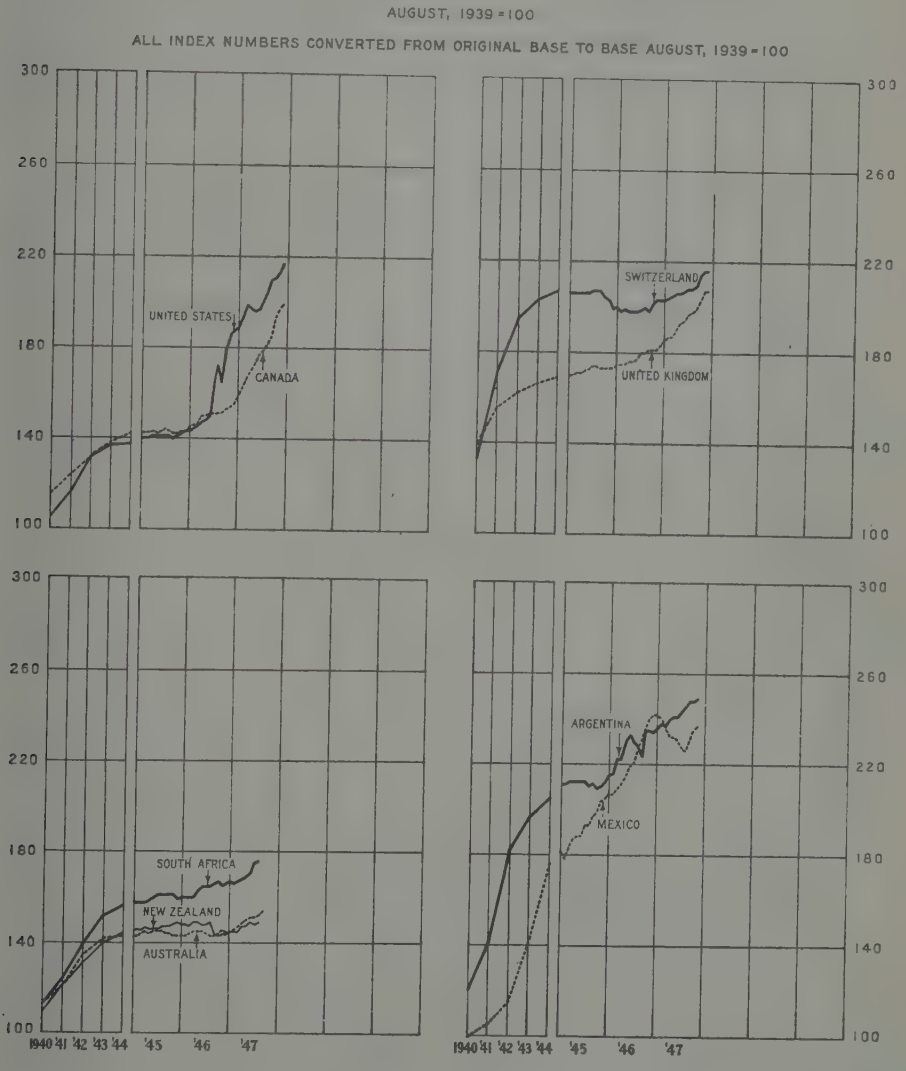


Changes in Wholesale Price Index Numbers

Second Half of 1947

Country	Percentage change between June, 1947 December, 1947	December, 1946 December, 1947	August, 1939 December, 1947
Canada	+12.3	+28.1	+ 98
Czechoslovakia	+ 3.7	+ 1.8	+ 180
Denmark	+ 5.2	+ 9.0	+ 118
France	+34.6	+44.5	+1,093
*India	+10.6	+10.6	+ 306
*Mexico	+ 3.0	− 2.2	+ 137
Peru	+16.4	+39.6	+ 250
Sweden	+ 2.5	+ 6.3	+ 84
Switzerland	+ 4.5	+ 6.3	+ 116
United Kingdom	+ 7.2	+13.1	+ 107
United States	+10.6	+15.8	+ 118

* November, 1947, latest available figure.



Business Conditions in Malaya Affected by Labour Disputes

Strikes have delayed operations in main ports, resulted in a tin smelter and rubber factories being shut down and interfered with maintenance of certain public utilities—Mechanization of agriculture being investigated—Substantial imports made from Japan.

By Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

SINGAPORE, April 29, 1948.—Strikes in Singapore and the Federation of Malaya have delayed operations in the main ports, resulted in a tin smelter and rubber factories being shut down and interfered with the maintenance of certain public utilities. This condition has naturally affected the general business situation. Such labour trouble, particularly in a country which has been traditionally free from such disturbances, can be ascribed to strenuous influences from foreign sources. At the same time, attempts made recently to educate Malayan workers in the principles of trade unionism have done little to improve a situation which is a present threat to the general welfare of the two colonies.

During the last two weeks, there has been practically no work done in the Singapore docks or on vessels anchored in the roads, and many ships have carried their Singapore cargoes on to other ports. The situation has eventually shown some improvement, as a result of a firm attitude on the part of the authorities and individual employers, but recurrences of trouble are likely. The labour force in Singapore is extraordinarily well paid, considering the amount and quality of the work done. Similar (and no doubt related) labour trouble is reported at Port Swettenham.

The labour problem in Malaya today is a serious one. It is hoped that efforts of colonial and municipal governments to ensure that fair employment practices are universally observed and that labour in turn provides a reasonable day's work will soon enable a satisfactory conclusion.

Agricultural Rehabilitation Based on Increased Production

Malayan agricultural production in the past has been based on manual labour, the employment of oxen or buffaloes, and the use of the most primitive implements. Postwar efforts at rehabilitation have, however, called for strenuous work in the clearing of rubber, coconut, and oil palm estates, the expansion of rice growing areas, the development of new pineapple plantations, and other similar projects. The over-all scheme is based on the need for a greatly increased output of foodstuffs for domestic use and of other products for export, particularly to dollar countries. With a general shortage of labour and an abrupt increase in the levels of wages, the need for mechanization has become obvious. This subject has already received considerable attention by the Department of Agriculture of the Federation of Malaya and by various private interests.

These investigations have involved such studies as the adaptability of various agricultural areas to mechanized treatment, the possibility of opening up new areas by the use of mechanical equipment, the scope for the co-operative use of heavy and expensive machinery, and the training of operators. The various types of tractors and implements best suited to mechanical farming operations in particular areas and to the planting and harvesting of various crops have been investigated.

Progress achieved to date has been limited. Few final decisions have been reached, but the subject is being systematically covered. With the advice of experts from abroad, both trained agriculturists and representatives of manufacturers, there is hope that a comprehensive scheme may soon be developed. Such a scheme may well rank Malaya with India, the Philippines and other eastern countries as an export market for various types of Canadian-made mechanized farm equipment.

A report by the Chief Inspector of Mines of the Federation of Malaya for the first quarter of 1948 shows the following figures of production: tin ore, 13,118 tons; coal, 88,020 tons; raw gold, 2,091 troy ounces; scheelite, 5 tons; wolfram, 12 tons; iron ore, 154 tons; ilmenite, 3,125 tons; china clay, 231 tons.

Steady Improvement in Number of Tin Mines in Operation

The tin industry is making steady progress in its efforts towards complete rehabilitation. Despite continued difficulties in obtaining dredging equipment and other essentials, there is a steady improvement in the number of mines in operation. The total for March stood at 518, comprising 61 dredges, 356 gravel pump mines, 22 hydraulics, 9 open cast, 25 miscellaneous, and 45 small workings. Exports of tin ore concentrates for the three months amounted to 12,849 tons, with a metal content of 9,637 tons. The price of metallic tin ex Malayan smelters was raised from £500 to £504 per ton on April 6.

Recognizing the urgent need of local agricultural and industrial undertakings for financial aid to assist in rehabilitation and expansion, pending payment of war damage claims, the colonial governments have developed a scheme for the provision of loans to deserving enterprises. The Industrial Rehabilitation Finance Board, created in the Federation of Malaya to provide such loans, is reported to have made advances of $54,000,000 to approved borrowers during 1947. A large proportion of this sum has been lent to rubber estates and factories. Other enterprises participating in the scheme have included oil palm estates, tea gardens, gold mines, engineering establishments, coal mines, fishing enterprises, foundries and farms. Loans are made from stipulated banks with the Board's approval.

Partial Payment of War Damage Claims Made

Claims for loss and damage to property during the war in Singapore and the Federation of Malaya totalled some £150,000,000. Following review by assessors, these were scaled down to £55,000,000. A statement regarding settlement has recently been issued by the United Kingdom government. In partial payment of claims amounting to £55,000,000, the United Kingdom government will make an immediate advance of £10,000,000. The balance will be recovered in part, it is hoped, from reparations payments by Japan; balances remaining outstanding will become liabilities of the Singapore and Federation of Malaya governments. Meanwhile, the United Kingdom government has undertaken to make interest-free loans to local industries and commercial undertakings in approved circumstances.

This settlement of war damage claims has met a cool reception throughout Malaya, but eventual arrangements may conceivably prove to be more accommodating than the original proposals herein outlined.

Imports from the United States Permitted via Hong Kong

The Singapore government has for some time permitted imports into the colony of goods from hard-currency countries following transhipment in Hong Kong, provided that no payments of hard currency from Singapore

are involved. This policy has led to a substantial volume of business in such United States products as fountain pens, cosmetics, plastic goods, toilet articles, novelties, fruit, and cigarettes. This business, in some instances, has had a damaging effect on direct Canadian sales to local markets. Canadian goods are entitled to similar import licensing regulations on re-export from Hong Kong.

Substantial Imports Made from Japan

Singapore continues to import substantial quantities of piece-goods, household equipment, various foodstuffs, and many other articles from Japan. The trade is arranged on an unusual basis, as it is only within the last few weeks that any direct private transactions have been allowed. Prior to that time and still, as far as most commodities are concerned, purchases can only be made through the "Trade with Japan" offices maintained by the colonial governments in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur.

This spasmodic and generally highly specialized trade in Japanese goods reflects, in general, not only the revival in industry in that country but also the justifiable purchase by Singapore traders of commodities required by the local market which cannot readily be obtained elsewhere. There have been instances, however, where arrivals of substantial shipments of canned fish and vegetables have been difficult to reconcile, with reports of a general shortage of foodstuffs in Japan.

Trade with the Netherlands Indies Affected by Disturbed Conditions

Malaya's trade with the Netherlands East Indies continues to suffer from the damaging effects of disturbed political and economic conditions in that area. The Netherlands East Indies government, in its efforts to promote industry and trade and to accumulate reserves of foreign exchange, has imposed stringent controls on all phases of import, export and exchange transactions. Recent developments in the situation indicate the possibility that Singapore may be losing, to some extent, its traditional role as a collecting, grading and distributing centre for various types of Netherlands East Indies products. Although the situation is likely to be only of a temporary nature, it may still have a damaging effect on the welfare of the many Chinese firms in Singapore who handle a large part of the business passing between the Netherlands East Indies and Malaya.

Trade With Canada on More Comprehensive Basis

Despite the deterrent effect of import and exchange controls, Canadian exports to Malaya continue to show fair volume and value. In recent months the value of shipments to the two colonies has averaged Can. $500,000, which is far in excess of prewar figures. A satisfactory feature of the trade is its composition, which is much more comprehensive than in prewar years. In recent months a substantial part of exports to these markets has consisted of motor vehicles, parts, tires, and batteries. Useful values have also been recorded for fresh apples, a variety of canned fruits, vegetables, fish, newsprint, building board, chain saws, acetic acid, paints, wire products, fountain pens, rolled oats, and a variety of electric apparatus and machinery. Malaya's exports to Canada, which are, as usual, of much higher value, have been crude rubber, latex, tin concentrates, pepper, sago and tapioca, certain gums, and some shipments of cane and rattan.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following trade associations in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade.
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce.
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Gananoque—Chamber of Commerce.
Granby—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kingston—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Pembroke—Chamber of Commerce.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Renfrew—Board of Trade.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce.
Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—H. W. Brighton, Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Welland—Board of Trade.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

R. G. Carrington Smith, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Havana, has returned from his post in Cuba, and is touring those sections of the country that are principally concerned in exports to the southern market.

Montreal—June 22-July 3.
Quebec City—July 5.
Saint John—August 24-26.
Halifax—August 27-September 2.
Charlottetown—September 3-4.
Penticton—September 13-14.
Vancouver—September 16-21.

M. B. Palmer, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Kingston, Jamaica, has returned to this country on tour, which commenced in Montreal on June 14, 1948. He will discuss with interested businessmen factors affecting trade relations between this country and Jamaica.

Halifax—June 28-30.
Saint John—July 2-3.
Quebec City—July 6.
Montreal—July 7.
Cornwall, Gananoque, Kingston—July 8.
Ottawa—July 9-10.
Toronto—July 12-22.
Welland, St. Catharines—July 23.
Hamilton—July 26-27.
Brantford, Paris—July 28.
Windsor, Walkerville—July 29-30.
Sarnia—July 31.
London—August 3.
Guelph—August 4.
Kitchener—August 5.
Winnipeg—August 9.
Calgary—August 12.

J. C. Britton, Commercial Secretary for Canada in St. John's, Newfoundland, for the last five years, commenced in Halifax on May 22 a tour of Eastern Canada, during which he will discuss with businessmen the development of trade between this country and Newfoundland.

Montreal—June 21-July 3.
Granby—July 5.
Drummondville—July 6.
Sherbrooke—July 7.
Iroquois, Prescott, Brockville—July 8.
Kingston, Gananoque—July 9.
Ottawa—July 12.
Carleton Place, Arnprior—July 13.
Renfrew, Pembroke—July 14.

Australian Canned Fish Industry to be Expanded

Melbourne, May 28, 1948.—(FTS)—Fish-canning in the Commonwealth is an infant industry, but evidence of a desire to grapple with the factors retarding development is apparent in the recent formation of the Fish Canners' Association of Australia. Closer liaison is indicated with the Fisheries Division of the Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. The association will make every effort to popularize fish consumption and to educate the public to demand the local canned product, heretofore regarded as inferior to the imported variety. The secretary of this association expects that production will be increased several-fold within five years, which makes the matter of domestic consumption one of prime concern.

With a dozen firms engaged in operations, total output in 1943-44 was only 533,740 pounds, valued at £43,856, as compared with a peak production in 1939-40 of 1,614,718 pounds. Activities are widely scattered, with two or three firms in each state except Queensland. To date, development has not been impressive, partly because of insufficient knowledge of the fishery potential and partly on account of labour and tinplate shortages. Even more important, however, is the fact that Australians are not great eaters of fish in any form. Compared with an average prewar annual per capita consumption of meat of about 150 pounds, consumption of fish was only 11·2 pounds. Of this latter figure, canned fish accounted for only one-third, most of which was imported.

Details on Tariff Concessions Published

Detailed tariff information, including the principal concessions obtained for Canadian products through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, is now available in pamphlet form. Copies may be obtained on application to the Director, Publicity Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. The data is set forth in five sections, as follows:

(*a*) Imports into the United States from Canada of principal dutiable items, of which concessions were obtained under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, calendar years 1939 and 1946, showing rates of duty.

(*b*) Imports into the United States from Canada of certain items free of customs duty, but subject to Internal Revenue Import Tax, on which concessions were obtained under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, calendar years 1939 and 1946.

(*c*) Principal concessions gained in non-commonwealth countries, other than the United States, viz: Benelux, Brazil, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Norway and Syria-Lebanon.

(*d*) Principal concessions in India and Pakistan.

(*e*) Items of importance to Canada, in the United Kingdom and Dominions' tariffs, on which preferential margins were revised by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, for United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Cargoes Destined for Palestine May be Confiscated

Cairo, May 22, 1948.—(FTS)—Government authorities may confiscate cargoes of all ships, in transit in Egypt, under a military order recently proclaimed in this country, if such cargoes are destined for ports in Palestine under Zionist control. Furthermore, arms and ammunition, irrespective of destination, will be seized in the event of the vessel transporting such cargo calling at an Egyptian port. It is understood that a number of seizures have already been made at Alexandria.

Australia Establishes Basis for Imports from Dollar Countries

Details of the new Australian licensing budget structure, governing the licensing of goods of dollar origin imported into Australia during the year beginning July 1, 1948, was given in the Australian Licensing Instruction issued on June 4, 1948 (see also *Foreign Trade*, February 21). For the purpose of administering the program, a schedule of those goods for which import licences may be granted has been drawn up according to tariff item, and the goods classified as subject either to a stated quota or to administrative control with no quotas shown. In very few cases only are quotas defined, and for the great majority of items "Administrative Control" applies (i.e., each importer must submit an application for permission to import), with no indication of the dollar allocation or of the quotas based on the year ended June 30, 1947. Goods not specified in the schedule nor otherwise specially treated are in the "No licence" category. Licences will be issued as far as practicable on a quarterly basis.

The items motor vehicle chassis and newsprint are not considered as coming within the scope of this schedule and are expected to remain on the basis as outlined in *Foreign Trade* of December 20, 1947.

The general policy followed by Australia continues to be that licences for goods of dollar-area origin will be issued only if the goods concerned are really essential and then only if they are not available in Australia or elsewhere in the sterling area or countries outside the dollar area.

The Australian Government has set an interim figure of £A63,000,000 (approximately $203,000,000) as the limit of purchases in dollar countries in 1948-49, which figure represents a further reduction of £20,000,000 ($64,000,000) from a previous estimate.

Some items of interest to Canada which are included in the list of goods for which application to import will be considered are:

Canned salmon for the manufacture of fish paste; hog casings and artificial casings; paraffin wax; stockinette for meat wraps; cheese bandages; filter cloth for sugar mills; window holland; rigid cloths for the corset industry; cotton wicking; mosquito netting; insulating materials; gabardine for manufacture of waterproofed cloth for apparel; piece-goods for the manufacture of the following: covered cable and wire, leather cloth, hospital rubberized sheeting, bias binding and chenille cloths; blankets and blanketing for industrial machines; tire fabrics; cellulose wadding and wool; bookbinders cloth; abrasive cloth; canvas and duck; linoleums; certain classes of iron and steel, including bars and rods, stainless, rustless, acid resisting; drill rod; aluminium and aluminium alloy ingots; nickel ingots; aluminium and nickel angles, pipes, rods; aluminium wire; ferro-manganese; foils, other than tin foil; replacement parts for agricultural machinery and some agricultural machines and implements such as handworked seed drills; cream separators and replacement parts for same; knitting machine needles; adding and calculating and accounting and bookkeeping machines; typewriters and replacement parts; cash registers; electric motors; covered cable; replacement parts for gasoline irons; oil and spirit heating lamps; incandescent mantels; saws; tools of trade; unrefined fish oils; soya bean oil; carbon black for tire manufacture, and other dry colours; porcelainware for electrical purposes; lenses; sulphate of ammonia; cyanides for mining and other purposes; calcium carbide; crude drugs; acetic anhydride; medicines of various kinds; timber; staves; casks and cask shooks; tool handles; watch and clock movements and replacement parts; industrial goggles; elastic and corset cloth; rubber tires (note—licences probably restricted to sizes and types not made locally); paper, condenser tissue; vulcanized fibreboard;

abrasive papers; treated papers for making industrial and electrical tapes; pulp; books; printed matter; printing ink; crude asbestos; felts and wires for papermaking and asbestos cement sheet-making machines; cameras and parts; ferrous alloys; undressed fur skins; seeds; abrasive grains and abrasive grinding and polishing compounds.

Special allocations are made for replacement parts for essential industry and important components for Australian industry, and for "Capital Equipment".

United States Tariff Act Amended

Washington, June 17, 1948.—(FTS)—During the present session of Congress a number of laws have been passed amending certain paragraphs of the United States Tariff Act of 1930. Included in the items affected are:

Synthetic-rubber Scrap—A bill approved by the President on February 25, 1948, provides for the free entry of synthetic-rubber scrap along with natural rubber scrap, which is now permitted free entry under paragraph 1697 of the Tariff Act. Formerly synthetic-rubber scrap was dutiable as "waste, not specially provided for" at 7½ per cent ad valorem.

Platinum Foxes and Platinum Fox Furs—A bill approved by the President on April 5, 1948, amends paragraph 1519 of the Tariff Act by adding a new sub-paragraph reading: "As used in this paragraph, the term 'silver or black fox' includes platinum fox and any fox which is an imitation, or type developed, from silver, black, or platinum foxes."

The effect of this bill is to provide a dutiable status for foxes and fox furs commonly known as the platinum or platina type. These foxes and fox furs will now be dutiable at the same rates as silver or black foxes, or silver or black fox furs.

Wood Waste to be Used as Firewood—A bill approved by the President on May 3, 1948, amends paragraph 1803(2) of the Tariff Act, relating to the duty-free entry of firewood and other woods, by including therein as firewood "bark, sawdust and other wood waste of the saw and planing mill, ground or crushed and compressed". Formerly fuel of this class was not classified as firewood but was dutiable at 20 per cent ad valorem under the provisions of 1558 for non-enumerated manufactured articles.

Exposed X-ray Film—A bill approved by the President on April 20, 1948, adds the following new sub-paragraph to paragraph 1629 of the Tariff Act: "X-ray film, exposed, whether or not developed".

The effect of this amendment is to admit duty-free exposed X-ray film, which were formerly dutiable at 12½ per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1410.

Free Entry of Newsprint in Nine-inch Widths Extended — A bill approved by the President on June 14, 1948, extends until June 30, 1949, the period within which standard newsprint paper in widths less than 15 inches but not less than 9 inches shall be admitted free of duty.

Suspension of Duties on Scrap Metal Extended—A bill approved by the President on June 8, 1948, continues until June 30, 1949, the present suspension of import duties on scrap iron, scrap steel and non-ferrous metal scrap.

Temporary Free Importation of Lead—A bill passed by both Houses of Congress suspends until June 30, 1949, the import duties imposed under paragraphs 391 and 392 of the Tariff Act, as amended, on lead-bearing ores, flue dust and mattes of all kinds, lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead, scrap lead, antimonial lead, and antimonial scrap lead. The present duties, as temporarily provided for in the Mexican trade agreement, effective January 30, 1943, are at the rates of $\frac{3}{4}$ cent and $1\frac{1}{16}$ cents per pound of lead content on lead in ores and in unmanufactured metal respectively.

Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

Information contained in the following list of sailings, such as destination, port of departure, loading date, name of ship and operator, is furnished by steamship companies and agents concerned. This is the latest available and subject to change after *Foreign Trade* has gone to press, particularly as this relates to the loading date and name of vessel.

The loading date and name of ship are not indicated in some instances, due to the fact that on certain routes information available is not sufficiently definite to mention the steamer that will be placed on a berth for the destination shown. The name of the probable operator is given, however, and exporters should seek further particulars from the operator or agent indicated.

Departures from Montreal

*Calls at Halifax about four days later.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Aden—			
Port Aden	July 8–14	*Maron*	Cunard Donaldson
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques	June 28–July 10	*Argobec*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques	July 2–10	*Thorscape*	Kerr Steamships
Lourenço Marques	July 12–24	*New Texas*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques	July 16–20	*Colchester County*	March Shipping
Lourenço Marques	July 25–Aug. 5	*Fantee*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques	August 6–17	*Cabano*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques	August 18–19	*Vancouver County*	March Shipping
Lourenço Marques	August 20	*Norden*	Kerr Steamships
Beira	July 12–24	*New Texas*	Elder Dempster
Beira	August 18–29	*Calumet*	Elder Dempster
Beira	July 2–10	*Thorscape*	Kerr Steamships
Mombasa	August 20	*Norden*	Kerr Steamships
Africa-South—			
Cape Town	June 28–July 10	*Argobec*	Elder Dempster
Port Elizabeth	July 2–10	*Thorscape*	Kerr Steamships
East London	July 12–24	*New Texas*	Elder Dempster
Durban	July 16–20	*Colchester County*	March Shipping
	July 25–Aug. 5	*Fantee*	Elder Dempster
	August 6–17	*Cabano*	Elder Dempster
	August 18–19	*Vancouver County*	March Shipping
	August 18–29	*Calumet*	Elder Dempster
	August 20	*Norden*	Kerr Steamships
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	July 10–15	*Brazilian Prince*	Furness Withy
Buenos Aires	July 21–22	*Mormacmar*	Montreal Shipping
Buenos Aires	August 7–11	*English Prince*	Furness Withy
Buenos Aires	August 12–17	*Royal Prince*	Furness Withy
Australia—			
Brisbane	June 23—July 1	*Ashburton*	Montreal Australia
Sydney			New Zealand Line
Geelong	Late July	*Paparoa*	Montreal Australia
Melbourne			New Zealand Line
Adelaide			
Belgium—			
Antwerp	July 1	*Prins Johan Willem Friso*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	July 3	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Belgium—Con.			
Antwerp	July 3–10	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp	July 4–7	*Ida Bakke* (r)	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp	July 5	*Prins Maurits*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	July 7–12	*Svaneholm*	Swedish American
Antwerp	July 8–14	*Domfront*	Furness Withy
Antwerp	July 15	*Prins Frederik Hendrik.*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	July 16	*Kent County*	Canada Steamships
Antwerp	July 24	*Grey County*	Canada Steamships
Antwerp	August 7–14	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro	July 5–6	*Bowrio*	Cunard Donaldson
	July 10–15	*Brazilian Prince*	Furness Withy
Santos	July 21–22	*Mormacmar*	Montreal Shipping
	August 7–11	*English Prince*	Furness Withy
	August 12–17	*Royal Prince*	Furness Withy
Ceylon—			
Colombo	July 1–5	*Lambrook*	McLean Kennedy
Colombo	July 5–10	*Cliffside*	March Shipping
Colombo	July 15–20	*City of Lille*	McLean Kennedy
Colombo	July 25–30	*Gulfside*	March Shipping
Colombo	August 1–7	*A Ship*	Cunard Donaldson
China—			
Shanghai	July 5–10	*Lakeside*	March Shipping
Shanghai	July 15–20	*Oceanside*	March Shipping
Shanghai	August 5–10	*City of Poona*	McLean Kennedy
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	June 29–30	*Laholm*	Swedish American
Barranquilla	July 1–5	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla	July 12–13	*Brush*	Swedish American
Barranquilla	July 13–21	*Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla	July 24–31	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla	August 13–18	*Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Denmark—			
Copenhagen	July 7–12	*Svaneholm*	Swedish American
Copenhagen	July 16–17	*Polycrest*	Swedish American
Copenhagen	July 27–28	*Erland*	Swedish American
Dominican Republic			
Ciudad Trujillo	July 1–5	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Ciudad Trujillo	July 24–31	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Eire—			
Dublin	July 5–9	*Torr Head*	McLean Kennedy
Egypt—			
Alexandria, Port Said, Suez	July 8–14	*Maron*	Cunard Donaldson
	July 29–Aug. 2	*A Ship*	Cunard Donaldson
Alexandria, Port Sudan	July 1–5	*Lambrook*	McLean Kennedy
	July 15–20	*City of Lille*	McLean Kennedy
Finland			
Helsinki	July 7–12	*Svaneholm*	Swedish American
Helsinki	July 16–17	*Polycrest*	Swedish American
Helsinki	July 27–28	*Erland*	Swedish American
France—			
Le Havre	July 3	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Le Havre	July 4–7	*Ida Bakke* (r)	Montreal Shipping
Le Havre	July 7–12	*Svaneholm*	Swedish American
Le Havre	July 8–14	*Domfront*	Furness Withy
Le Havre	July 16	*Kent County*	Canada Steamships
Le Havre	July 24	*Grey County*	Canada Steamships
Marseilles	July 10–16	*Capo Vita*	Furness Withy

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Germany—			
Hamburg	July 3–10	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
Hamburg	July 4–7	*Ida Bakke* (r)	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg	July 7–12	*Svaneholm*	Swedish American
Hamburg	August 7–14	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
Bremerhaven	July 8–13	*Beaverbrae*	Canadian Pacific
Gibraltar	July 1–7	*Mont Gaspe*	Montreal Shipping
	July 18–27	*Mont Alta*	Montreal Shipping
Greece—			
Piraeus	July 19–27	*Mont Alta*	Montreal Shipping
Haiti—			
Port au Prince	July 1–5	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Port au Prince	July 24–31	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Hong Kong	July 5–10	*Lakeside*	March Shipping
	July 15–20	*Oceanside*	March Shipping
	August 5–10	*City of Poona*	McLean Kennedy
India and Pakistan—			
Karachi	July 1–5	*Lambrook*	McLean Kennedy
Bombay	July 5–10	*Cliffside*	March Shipping
Madras	July 15–20	*City of Lille*	McLean Kennedy
Calcutta	July 25–30	*Gulfside*	March Shipping
Italy—			
Naples	July 1–7	*Mont Gaspe*	Montreal Shipping
Genoa	July 18–27	*Mont Alta*	Montreal Shipping
West Coast Ports	July 10–16	*Capo Vita*	Furness Withy
Japan—			
Yokohama	July 5–10	*Lakeside*	March Shipping
Malaya—			
Penang	July 8–14	*Maron*	Cunard Donaldson
Port Swettenham	July 29–Aug. 2	*A Ship*	Cunard Donaldson
Mediterranean—			
Central and Western	July 1–7	*Mont Gaspe*	Montreal Shipping
	July 19–27	*Mont Alta*	Montreal Shipping
Mexico—			
Veracruz	June 29–30	*Laholm*	Swedish American
Veracruz	July 12–13	*Brush*	Swedish American
Veracruz	July 16	*Federal Pioneer*	McLean Kennedy
Netherlands—	July 1	*Prins Johan Willem Friso*	Shipping Limited
	July 3–10	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
Amsterdam	July 4–7	*Ida Bakke* (r)	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam	July 5	*Prins Maurits*	Shipping Limited
	July 15	*Prins Frederik Hendrik*	Shipping Limited
	August 7–14	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
Rotterdam	July 3	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Rotterdam	July 7–12	*Svaneholm*	Swedish American
Rotterdam	July 16	*Kent County*	Canada Steamships
Rotterdam	July 24	*Grey County*	Canada Steamships
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia	July 8–14	*Maron*	Cunard Donaldson
Soerabaya	July 29–Aug. 2	*A Ship*	Cunard Donaldson
Samarang			
Cheribon			
Netherlands West Indies—			
Curaçao	June 29–30	*Laholm*	Swedish American
Curaçao	July 12–13	*Brush*	Swedish American
Curaçao	July 13–21	*Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Curaçao	August 11–12	*Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Newfoundland—			
St. John's	July 2	*Island Connector*	Clarke Steamships
St. John's	July 6–9	*A Ship*	Montreal Shipping
St. John's	July 10	*Empire Gangway*	Clarke Steamships
St. John's	July 12–14	*Wellington Kent*	Furness Withy
St. John's	July 26–28	*Wellington Kent*	Furness Withy
Corner Brook	July 10	*Empire Gangway*	Clarke Steamships
Corner Brook	July 12	*Gulfport*	Clarke Steamships
Corner Brook	July 29	*Gulfport*	Clarke Steamships
New Zealand—			
Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, Dunedin	July 5–12	*Port Jackson*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Northern Ireland—			
Belfast	July 19–23	*Fanad Head*	McLean Kennedy
Belfast	July 29–Aug. 2	*Inishowen Head*	McLean Kennedy
Norway—			
Oslo, Kristiansand	July 12–13	*Brush*	Swedish American
Stavanger, Bergen	July 20–21	*Erland*	Swedish American
Philippines—			
Manila	August 5–10	*City of Poona*	McLean Kennedy
Poland—			
Gdansk	July 7–12	*Svaneholm*	Swedish American
Gdansk	July 16–17	*Polycrest*	Swedish American
Gdansk	July 20–21	*Erland*	Swedish American
Gdansk, Gdynia	July 4–7	*Ida Bakke* (r)	Montreal Shipping
Portugal—			
Lisbon	July 1–7	*Mont Gaspe*	Montreal Shipping
Lisbon	July 19–27	*Mont Alta*	Montreal Shipping
St. Pierre et Miquelon	July 12–13	*Wellington Kent*	Furness Withy
	July 26–27	*Wellington Kent*	Furness Withy
Singapore	July 5–10	*Cliffside*	March Shipping
	July 8–14	*Maron*	Cunard Donaldson
	July 15–20	*Oceanside*	March Shipping
	July 29–Aug. 2	*A Ship*	Cunard Donaldson
Sweden—			
Gothenburg, Malmo, Norrkoping, Stockholm	July 7–12	*Svaneholm*	Swedish American
	July 16–17	*Polycrest*	Swedish American
	July 27–28	*Erland*	Swedish American
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth	June 30–July 6	*Montreal City*	Furness Withy
Avonmouth	July 10–15	*Norwegian*	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth	July 17–22	*Dorelian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Bristol	July 3–7	*New York City*	Furness Withy
Glasgow	June 30–July 8	*Delilian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	July 8–16	*Laurentia*	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	July 26–Aug. 3	*Salacia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Hull	July 3–7	*Marengo* (r)	McLean Kennedy
Hull	July 15–19	*Consuelo* (r)	McLean Kennedy
Leith	July 1–6	*Cairnesk*	Furness Withy
Leith	July 17–22	*Cairnvalona*	Furness Withy
Liverpool	July 3–9	*Arabia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	July 5–9	*Torr Head*	McLean Kennedy

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom —Con.			
Liverpool	July 11–14	*Ascania* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	July 11–18	*Beaverford*	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	July 17–21	*Hillcrest Park*	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	July 19–23	*Fanad Head*	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	July 20–25	*Kaipaki*	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	July 24	*Empress of Canada* (r)	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	July 27	*Beaverburn*	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	July 29–Aug. 2	*Inishowen Head*	McLean Kennedy
London	July 6–14	*Fort Cadotte*	Cunard Donaldson
London	July 11–17	*Beaverdell* (r)	Canadian Pacific
London	July 14–21	*Vandalia*	Cunard Donaldson
London	July 15	*Beaverbrae*	Canadian Pacific
London	July 26–Aug. 2	*Asia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	July 23	*Beaverglen* (r)	Canadian Pacific
London	July 30	*Beaverlake* (r)	Canadian Pacific
London	August 9	*Beavercove* (r)	Canadian Pacific
Manchester	July 7–10	*Manchester Port* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	July 14–17	*Manchester Shipper* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	July 21–24	*Manchester City* (r)	Furness Withy
Newcastle	July 1–6	*Cairnesk*	Furness Withy
Newcastle	July 17–22	*Cairnvalona*	Furness Withy
Swansea	June 30–July 6	*Montreal City* (r)	Furness Withy
Swansea	July 3–7	*New York City*	Furness Withy
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	July 10–15	*Brazilian Prince*	Furness Withy
Montevideo	July 21–22	*Mormacmar*	Montreal Shipping
Montevideo	August 7–11	*English Prince*	Furness Withy
Montevideo	August 12–17	*Royal Prince*	Furness Withy
Venezuela—			
La Guaira	July 13–21	*Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Maracaibo	August 11–12	*Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
La Guaira	June 29–30	*Laholm*	Swedish American
Puerto Cabello	July 1–5	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
	July 12–13	*Brush*	Swedish American
	July 24–31	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
West Indies—			
Bermuda	June 22–July 1	**Alcoa Partner*	Alcoa Steamships
	July 6–15	**Alcoa Pegasus*	Alcoa Steamships
	July 7–15	*Canadian Cruiser* (r)	Canadian National
	July 20–29	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
	July 21–29	*Canadian Challenger* (r)	Canadian National
	August 3–12	**Alcoa Pennant* (r)	Alcoa Steamships
	August 10–17	**Canadian Constructor* (r)	Canadian National
Antigua	June 22–July 1	**Alcoa Partner*	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados	July 6–15	**Alcoa Pegasus*	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada	July 7–15	*Canadian Cruiser* (r)	Canadian National
St. Kitts	July 20–29	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia	July 21–29	*Canadian Challenger* (r)	Canadian National
St. Vincent	August 3–12	**Alcoa Pennant* (r)	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad	August 10–17	**Canadian Constructor* (r)	Canadian National
Dominica	June 22–July 1	**Alcoa Partner*	Alcoa Steamships
Montserrat	July 6–15	**Alcoa Pegasus*	Alcoa Steamships
	July 7–15	*Canadian Cruiser* (r)	Canadian National
	July 20–29	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
	July 21–29	*Canadian Challenger* (r)	Canadian National
	August 3–12	**Alcoa Pennant* (r)	Alcoa Steamships
	August 10–17	**Canadian Constructor* (r)	Canadian National
Bahamas	July 3	*Canadian Leader*	Canadian National
Jamaica	July 13	*Canadian Conqueror*	Canadian National
	July 23	*Canadian Highlander*	Canadian National
	July 30	*Canadian Observer*	Canadian National

Departures from Montreal—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
West Indies—Con. British Guiana	June 22–July 1	**Alcoa Partner*	Alcoa Steamships
	July 6–15	**Alcoa Pegasus*	Alcoa Steamships
	July 7–15	*Canadian Cruiser* (r)	Canadian National
	July 20–29	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
	July 21–29	*Canadian Challenger* (r)	Canadian National
	August 3–12	**Alcoa Pennant* (r)	Alcoa Steamships
	August 10–17	**Canadian Constructor* (r)	Canadian National

Departures from Quebec

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	July 21–22	*Brazilian Prince*	Furness Withy
Buenos Aires	August 11–12	*Royal Prince*	Furness Withy
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro	July 21–22	*Brazilian Prince*	Furness Withy
Santos	August 11–12	*Royal Prince*	Furness Withy
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam	July 28–30	*Tabinta*	Furness Withy
Rotterdam	June 16–18	*Kota Inten*	Furness Withy
United Kingdom—			
London	July 2–3	*Fort Musquarro*	Cunard Donaldson
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	July 21–22	*Brazilian Prince*	Furness Withy
Montevideo	August 11–12	*Royal Prince*	Furness Withy

Departures from Halifax

*Sails from Saint John about three days earlier.
(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Cuba—			
Havana	July 7–8	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
Santiago			
Santiago	July 8–10	**Lake Traverse*	Pickford and Black
Iceland—			
Reykjavik	July 13–15	*Trollafoss*	F. K. Warren
Mexico—			
Veracruz	July 7–8	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
Newfoundland—			
St. John's	July 2–3	*Atlantic Charter*	Montreal Shipping
St. John's	July 3–6	*Newfoundland*	Furness Withy
St. John's	July 12–14	*Mary Sweeney*	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's	July 13–15	*Atlantic Charter*	Montreal Shipping
St. John's	July 16–19	*Fort Amherst*	Furness Withy
St. John's	July 20–23	*Nova Scotia*	Furness Withy
St. John's	July 23–26	*Fort Townshend*	Furness Withy
St John's	July 26–28	*Mary Sweeney*	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's	August 3–6	*Newfoundland*	Furness Withy
Corner Brook	July 6–8	*Mary Sweeney*	Newfoundland Canada
Corner Brook	July 19–21	*Mary Sweeney*	Newfoundland Canada
St. Pierre et Miquelon	July 2–3	*Atlantic Charter*	Montreal Shipping
	July 13–15	*Atlantic Charter*	Montreal Shipping

Departures from Halifax—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool	July 3–6	*Newfoundland*	Furness Withy
Liverpool	July 20–23	*Nova Scotia*	Furness Withy
Liverpool	August 3–6	*Newfoundland*	Furness Withy
Manchester	July 3–6	**Stuart Prince*	Furness Withy
Southampton	July 15	*Aquitania*	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton	August 6	*Aquitania*	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton	August 27	*Aquitania*	Cunard Donaldson
West Indies—			
Bermuda	July 6–9	*Fort Townshend*	Furness Withy
	July 8–16	**Lady Nelson* (r)	Canadian National
	July 16–27	**Lady Rodney* (r)	Canadian National
	July 23–26	*Fort Amherst*	Furness Withy
	August 22–31	**Lady Nelson* (r)	Canadian National
Jamaica	July 7–8	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
	July 8–10	**Lady Traverse*	Pickford and Black
Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad	July 8–16	**Lady Nelson* (r)	Canadian National
	July 16–27	**Lady Rodney* (r)	Canadian National
	August 22–31	**Lady Nelson* (r)	Canadian National
Dominica	July 8–16	**Lady Nelson* (r)	Canadian National
Montserrat	July 16–27	**Lady Rodney* (r)	Canadian National
	August 22–31	**Lady Nelson* (r)	Canadian National
British Guiana	July 8–16	**Lady Nelson* (r)	Canadian National
	July 16–27	**Lady Rodney* (r)	Canadian National
	August 22–31	**Lady Nelson* (r)	Canadian National

Departures from Saint John

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	July 11–12	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla	August 6–7	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	July 11–12	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Ciudad Trujillo	August 6–7	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Haiti—			
Port au Prince	July 11–12	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Port au Prince	August 6–7	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool, Manchester	July 26–30	*Stuart Prince*	Furness Withy
London	July 25–28	*Vandalia*	Cunard Donaldson
Venezuela—			
La Guaira, Puerto Cabello	July 11–12	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
	August 6–7	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals

Remember the export market is a long way from home and the goods need something more than domestic packaging. Damaged goods mean wasted time in any trade transaction and possibly the loss of a customer. (*See our ABC of Canadian Export Trade, page 45.*)

Departures from Vancouver

Ships listed under "Departures from Vancouver" may possibly be loading in addition at New Westminster. Exporters should communicate with agents in Vancouver to obtain information concerning loading dates, berths, available cargo space and rates.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques, Beira	July 19	*Silverwalnut* (r)	Dingwall Cotts
Africa-South—			
Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban	July 19	*Silverwalnut* (r)	Dingwall Cotts
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	July 9	*Mormacrey*	Balfour Guthrie
Buenos Aires, Rosario	July 31	*Siranger*	Empire Shipping
Australia—			
Sydney	July 20	*Helmspey*	Canadian Australasian
Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide	July 19–21	*Nimbus*	Empire Shipping
Belgium—			
Antwerp	July 3	*Panama* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp	July 9	*Argentan*	Empire Shipping
Antwerp	July 10	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp	August 2	*Paraguay* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro, Santos	July 9	*Mormacrey*	Balfour Guthrie
Burma—			
Rangoon	July 9–10	*Island Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Canal Zone—			
Balboa	July 10–11	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Balboa	July 24–25	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Ceylon—			
Colombo	July 5	*Limburg*	Dingwall Cotts
Colombo	July 9–10	*Island Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Colombo	July 10	*Hôegh Silverspray*	Dingwall Cotts
Colombo	July 18	*Saparoca*	Dingwall Cotts
Chile—			
Arica, Antofagasta, Valparaiso	July 10–11 July 24–25	*Santa Flavia* (r) *Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Valparaiso	July 31	*Siranger*	Empire Shipping
China—			
Shanghai, Taku Bar	July 4–5 July 16	*Vito* *Washington Mail* (r)	Empire Shipping American Mail Line
Shanghai	July 2–3	*Oregon Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Shanghai	July 22	*India Mail*	American Mail Line
Shanghai	July 30	*Canada Mail*	American Mail Line
Colombia—			
Buenaventura	July 10	*Don Aurelio* (r)	Empire Shipping
Buenaventura	July 10–11	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Empire Shipping
Buenaventura	July 24–25	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Ecuador—			
Guayaquil	July 10–11	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Guayaquil	July 24–25	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson

Departures from Vancouver—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Fiji Islands—			
Suva	August 7	*Thor I*	Empire Shipping
France—			
Le Havre	July 9	*Argentan*	Empire Shipping
Greece—			
Piraeus	Mid-July	*George D. Gratsos*	Empire Shipping
Hong Kong	July 4–5	*Vito*	Empire Shipping
	July 14	*Castleville*	Balfour Guthrie
	July 16	*Washington Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
	July 22	*India Mail*	American Mail Line
	August 14	*Francisville*	Balfour Guthrie
India and Pakistan—			
Bombay Karachi	July 10	*Höegh Silverspray*	Dingwall Cotts
Bombay Calcutta	July 5	*Limburg*	Dingwall Cotts
Madras	July 9–10	*Island Mail*	American Mail Line
Calcutta	July 18	*Saparoca*	Dingwall Cotts
Italy—			
Genoa Naples	Mid-July	*George D. Gratsos*	Empire Shipping
Japan—			
Yokohama	July 1–7	*Lake Pennask*	Anglo Canadian
Yokohama	July 1–7	*Lake Athabasca*	Anglo Canadian
Yokohama	July 1–7	*Lake Sumas*	Canada Shipping
Yokohama	July 2–3	*Oregon Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Yokohama	July 16	*Washington Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Yokohama	July 18–24	*Lake Winnipeg*	Empire Shipping
Yokohama	July 30	*Canada Mail*	American Mail Line
Yokohama	August 13–19	*Lake Kootenay*	Anglo Canadian
Yokohama	August 19–25	*Lake Sumas*	Canada Shipping
Yokohama	August 19–25	*Lake Athabasca*	Anglo Canadian
Yokohama	August 19–25	*Lake Pennask*	Anglo Canadian
Malaya—	July 9–10	*Island Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Penang	July 14	*Castleville*	Balfour Guthrie
Port Swettenham	July 18	*Saporoca*	Dingwall Cotts
	August 14	*Francisville*	Balfour Guthrie
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam Amsterdam	July 9	*Argentan*	Empire Shipping
Netherlands East Indies—	July 5	*Limburg*	Dingwall Cotts
	July 9–10	*Oregon Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Batavia	July 10	*Höegh Silverspray*	Dingwall Cotts
Singapore	July 14	*Castleville*	Balfour Guthrie
	August 14	*Francisville*	Balfour Guthrie
Netherlands West Indies—			
Curaçao	July 9	*Mormacrey*	Balfour Guthrie
New Caledonia—			
Noumea	August 7	*Thor I*	Empire Shipping
New Zealand—			
Auckland Wellington	July 27	*Helmspey*	Canadian Australasian
Peru—			
Callao	July 10–11	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Mollendo	July 24–25	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Persian Gulf	July 10	*Höegh Silverspray*	Dingwall Cotts

Departures from Vancouver—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Philippines—	July 2–3	*Oregon Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
	July 5	*Limburg*	Dingwall Cotts
Manila	July 14	*Castleville*	Balfour Guthrie
Iloilo	July 22	*India Mail*	American Mail Line
Cebu	July 30	*Canada Mail*	American Mail Line
	August 14	*Francisville*	American Mail Line
Manila	July 4–5	*Vito*	Empire Shipping
Manila	July 9–10	*Island Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Manila	July 10	*Höegh Silverspray*	Dingwall Cotts
Cebu	July 18	*Saparoea*	Dingwall Cotts
Samoa—			
Apia	July 29	*Helmspey*	Canadian Australasian
Apia	August 7	*Thor I*	Empire Shipping
Singapore	July 5	*Limburg*	Dingwall Cotts
	July 9–10	*Island Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
	July 14	*Castleville*	Balfour Guthrie
	July 18	*Saporoea*	Dingwall Cotts
	August 14	*Francisville*	Balfour Guthrie
Society Islands—			
Papeete	July 29	*Helmspey*	Canadian Australasian
Papeete	August 7	*Thor I*	Empire Shipping
Sweden—			
Gothenburg	July 10	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Stockholm	July 3	*Panama* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	August 2	*Paraguay* (r)	Gardner Johnson
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool	Early August	*Pacific Enterprise*	Furness Withy
Manchester			
London	June 27–July 15	*Lake Canim*	Anglo Canadian
London	July 3	*Panama* (r)	Gardner Johnson
London	July 9–14	*Lake Tatla*	Canada Shipping
London	July 10	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
London	August 1–6	*Lake Cowichan*	Anglo Canadian
London	August 2	*Paraguay* (r)	Gardner Johnson
London	August	*Corrientes*	Balfour Guthrie
London	Aug. 18–Sept. 1	*Lake Nipigon*	Empire Shipping
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	July 9	*Mormacrey*	Balfour Guthrie
Montevideo	July 21	*Siranger*	Empire Shipping
Venezuela—			
Puerto Cabello	July 9	*Mormacrey*	Balfour Guthrie

Film *Christopher Columbus* to be Made in West Indies

Port of Spain, May 15, 1948.—(FTS)—A new technicolour film *Christopher Columbus* is to be made in the West Indies, using full scale replicas of Columbus' ships the *Santa Maria* and *Nina*. The headquarters of the British film unit making the picture will be in Barbados. Actual shooting will begin at Dominica, where the unit will have the co-operation of the native caribs, who were the original natives of the West Indies at the time of Columbus' discovery.

Prompt and courteous attention to letters pays dividends with foreign trade customers. Use the language of the customer and refer to dates and file numbers where these have been indicated in the customer's letters. (*See our ABC of Canadian Export Trade, page 45.*)

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations June 14	Nominal Quotations June 21
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2977
		Free	·2495	·2495
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	3·2240
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0228
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0238
British West Indies (except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·8396
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0544
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0517	·0517
		Export	·0322	·0322
Colombia	Peso	....	·5714	·5714
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0200
Denmark	Krone	....	·2083	·2083
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0740
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	4·1330
Eire	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	3·6306
Finland	Markka	....	·0073	·0073
France and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	·0046	·0046
		Free	.....	·0032
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0079	·0079
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0201
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2000
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2518	·2518
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·1541
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	4·0300
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Ma'aya	Dollar	....	·4701	·4701
Mexico	Peso	....	·2059	·2059
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·3769
Netherlands East Indies	Florin	....	·3769	·3769
Netherlands West Indies	Florin	....	·5302	·5302
New Zealand	Pound	....	3·2402	3·2402
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·2015
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Palestine	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·1538
Philippines	Peso	....	·5000	·5000
Portugal	Escudo	....	·0403	·0403
Siam	Baht	....	·1000	·1000
Spain	Peseta	....	·0916	·0916
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2783
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2336
Turkey	Pound	....	·3571	·3571
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0000
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·6583
		Uncontrolled	·5629	·5629
Venezuela	Bolivar		·2985	·2985

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory

The work of the Service is co-ordinated by an executive committee, of which the undernoted directors are members, and the Deputy Minister of the Department of Trade and Commerce is chairman.

Head office personnel, to whom requests should be addressed for specific information concerning their respective divisions, with local government telephone numbers in parentheses, are as follows:

Trade Commissioner Service

Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)

Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)

Area Officers—

Asia, G. S. Hall (5249)
British Commonwealth, (4404)
Europe, R. T. Young (4404); R. W. Rosenthal (7641); K. Nyenhuis (4404)
Latin America, A. Savard (7641)

Western Representative—H. W. Brighton, 355 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Agricultural Officer, T. N. Beaupré (6800)

Export Division

Acting Director, G. A. Newman (5983)

Assistant to Director, A. E. Fortington (5670)

Foods Section—Chief, H. A. Gilbert (2380)
Livestock and animal products, D. G. W. Douglas (5859)
Fish and fish products, T. R. Kinsella (7385)
Plants and products, G. F. Clingan (7523)
Dairy and poultry products, K. L. Melvin (3172)

Machinery, Metals and Chemicals Section—Chief, E. C. Thorne (4082)
Machinery and industrial equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)
Iron and steel products, L. G. Dornan (7060)
Non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals, A. M. Tedford (7546)
Chemicals and allied products, S. G. Barkley (7601)
Electrical machinery and equipment, A. S. MacRae (7060)
Automotive equipment and vehicles, J. J. Kealey (7168)
Agricultural equipment, J. D. Moorman (7168)

Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section—Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)
Textiles and apparel, G. R. Poley (3004)
Leather, rubber and products, E. G. Gerridzen (3004)

Wood and Paper Section—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4863)
Wood and products, G. H. Rochester and J. C. Dunn (4863)
Paper and products, E. Clarke and N. R. Chappell (6974)

General Products Section—Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)
General products, W. H. Grant (3209)
General products, E. L. Smith (5666)
Miscellaneous manufactured products, P. G. Jones (4160)
General manufactured products, R. J. Handy (5666)

Exporters' Directory—Chief, G. L. Tighe (6681)

Export Permit Branch—Chief, W. F. Bull (6748); Assistant Chief, T. G. Hills (3640)

Token Shipments to United Kingdom—A. E. Fortington (5670)

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory—*Concluded*

Import Division

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)

Assistant Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

Raw Materials Section—Chief, C. F. McGinnis (7163)
Food and groceries, E. B. Paget (4161)
Oils and fats, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)
Fibres and textiles, A. C. Fairweather (7815)
Hides, skins, leather and rubber, F. T. Carten (4965)
Drugs, chemicals and non-metallic minerals, P. E. Jensen (6958)
Coal, iron and steel (6905)
Tin, antimony and other non-ferrous metals (4965)

Manufactured Goods Section—Chief. H. B. Scully (6519)
G. C. Clarke (3873) and G. W. Rahm (6958)

Trade Services Section—Chief. A. J. Langdon (6905)
Foreign export controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)
Trade services directory (6905)
Commodity research and trade statistics (6905)

Importers' Directory (5823)

General Information (7953)

Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division

Director, H. R. Kemp (5151 and 7696)

Treaty Research Section—Acting Chief, A. L. Neal (7693 and 5151)
L. E. Couillard (7594)

Foreign Tariffs Section—Chief, G. C. Cowper (2250)
United States, G. C. Cowper (2250)
British Commonwealth, Miss H. K. Potter (2250)
Europe, E. J. McMeekin (5642)
Latin America, H. V. Jarrett (5642)

Industrial Development Division

Director, G. D. Mallory (3819)

Assistant Director, B. R. Hayden (7886)

Administrative Officer, J. H. Boyd (7886)

Transportation and Communications Division

Director, W. J. Fisher (6236)

Publicity Division

Director, B. C. Butler (2479)

Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)

Advertising and News Section—Chief, R. M. Williams (6588)

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Offices of the Canadian Trade Commissioner service are located in thirty-seven countries. Trade Commissioners are responsible to headquarters in Ottawa for the development of commercial relations with many other countries within their respective territories, as set forth in the alphabetical list below.

It is recommended that prospective exporters and importers should communicate with the Director of the Trade Commissioner Service, in Ottawa, before discussing their various problems with Trade Commissioners, as much of the information required can be made available to them by officers at headquarters responsible for the various geographical areas.

Country	Post Responsible
Algeria	Paris
Angola	Leopoldville
Argentina	Buenos Aires
Australia	Sydney and Melbourne
Austria	Berne
Azores	Lisbon
Bahamas	Kingston, Jamaica
Barbados	Port of Spain
Belgian Congo	Leopoldville
Belgium	Brussels
Bermuda	New York
Bolivia	Santiago, Chile
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo
British Guiana	Port of Spain
British Honduras	Kingston, Jamaica
Brunei	Singapore
Burma	Bombay
Canal Zone	Bogotá, Colombia
Canary Islands	Lisbon
Ceylon	Bombay
Chile	Santiago
China	Shanghai
Colombia	Bogotá
Costa Rica	Guatemala City
Cuba	Havana
Cyprus	Cairo, Egypt
Czechoslovakia	Berne
Denmark	Oslo, Norway
Dominican Republic	Havana, Cuba
Ecuador	Lima, Peru
Egypt	Cairo
El Salvador	Guatemala City
England	London and Liverpool
Falkland Islands	Buenos Aires
Federation of Malaya	Singapore
Fiji	Wellington, New Zealand
Finland	Stockholm
France	Paris
French Equatorial Africa	Leopoldville
French Guiana	Port of Spain
French Indo-China	Hong Kong
French Morocco	Paris
French West Indies	Port of Spain
Gambia	London
Gibraltar	Lisbon
Gold Coast	London
Greece	Athens
Greenland	Oslo
Guatemala	Guatemala City
Haiti	Havana, Cuba
Hawaii	Los Angeles
Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Hungary	Berne
Iceland	Glasgow
India	New Delhi and Bombay
Iran (Persia)	Cairo
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Cairo
Ireland	Dublin
Italy	Rome
Jamaica	Kingston
Kenya	Johannesburg
Leeward Islands	Port of Spain
Libya	Rome
Luxembourg	Brussels
Madagascar	Cape Town
Madeira	Lisbon
Malta	Rome
Mauritius	Cape Town
Mexico	Mexico City
Netherlands	The Hague
Netherlands East Indies	Singapore
Netherlands Guiana	Port of Spain
Netherlands West Indies	Caracas, Venezuela
Newfoundland	St. John's
New Zealand	Wellington
Nicaragua	Guatemala City
Nigeria	London
North Borneo	Singapore
Northern Ireland	Belfast
Northern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Norway	Oslo
Nyasaland	Johannesburg
Pakistan	Karachi
Palestine	Cairo
Panama	Bogotá, Colombia
Paraguay	Buenos Aires
Peru	Lima
Philippine Islands	Hong Kong
Portugal	Lisbon
Portuguese East Africa	Johannesburg
Puerto Rico	Havana, Cuba
Sarawak	Singapore
Scotland	Glasgow
Siam	Singapore
Sierra Leone	London
Singapore	Singapore
South Africa	Johannesburg and Cape Town
South China	Hong Kong
South-West Africa	Cape Town
Southern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Spain	Lisbon
Spanish Morocco	Lisbon
Sudan	Cairo
Sweden	Stockholm
Switzerland	Paris
Syria	Cairo
Tanganyika	Johannesburg
Tasmania	Melbourne
Trinidad	Port of Spain
Tunisia	Paris
Turkey	Athens
Uganda	Johannesburg
United States	Washington, New York, Chicago and Los Angeles
United Kingdom	London, Liverpool and Glasgow
Uruguay	Buenos Aires
Venezuela	Caracas
Wales	Liverpool
Western Samoa	Wellington, New Zealand
Windward Islands	Port of Spain
Yugoslavia	Rome

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—*Canadian*, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commisssioners.

Argentina

Buenos Airés—H. L. Brown, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.
Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.
Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Sydney—Dr. W. C. Hopper, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist). City Mutual Building. Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.

Melbourne—F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.
Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—L. H. Ausman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373.
Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—Maurice Bélanger, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Ed. Metropòle, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—E. H. Maguire, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South American Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.
Territory includes Bolivia.

China

Shanghai—L. . M. Cosgrave, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 27 The Bund. Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. Richardson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.
Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

Havana—R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.
Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 22 Sharia Kasr el Nil. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.
Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria and Iran.

France

Paris—J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Belgium, Denmark, France and the Netherlands.

Germany

Frankfurt—B. J. Bachand, Canadian Economic Representative, % Allied Contact Section, H.Q. EUCOM, Frankfurt, A.P.O. 757, U.S. Army.
Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt/Main.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Continued*

Greece

Athens—T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue.
Territory includes Turkey.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Post Office Box 400.
Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.
Territory includes South China, the Philippine Islands and French Indo-China.

India

New Delhi—Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—C. R. Gallow, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.
Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Belfast—H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.

Italy

Rome—A. P. Bissonnet, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Address for letters: Casella Postale 475. (Telephones—471-597 and 470-708.)
Territory includes Malta, Yugoslavia and Libya.

Jamaica

Kingston—R. V. N. Gordon, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.
Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

Newfoundland

St. John's—R. Campbell Smith, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Circular Road.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 1660.
Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.
Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—G. A. Browne, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.
Territory includes Afghanistan.

Peru

Lima—C. J. Van Tighem, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.
Territory includes Ecuador.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.
Territory includes the Azores and Madeira, Spain, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

Singapore

Singapore—Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.
Territory includes Federation of Malaya, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, Siam and Netherlands East Indies.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

South Africa

Johannesburg—S. V. Allen, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Mutual Buildings. Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.
Territory includes Transvaal, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Cape Town—S. G. Tregaskes, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, New South African Mutual Buildings, 21 Parliament Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.
Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Sweden

Stockholm—F. H. Palmer, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.
Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne — Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thumstrasse 95.
Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—A. W. Evans, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Colonial Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.
Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, and the French West Indies.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—R. P. Bower, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—W. B. Gornall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Timcom, London.

Liverpool—M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.
Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—G. F. G. Hughes, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner 200 St. Vincent Street.
Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.
Cable address, Cantracom.

United States

Washington—J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—G. R. Paterson, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. Stewart, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Centre.
Territory includes Bermuda.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Chicago—Edmond Turcotte, Consul-General for Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. Duclos, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building. 510 West Sixth Street.

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. Bissett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esq. Veroes.
Territory includes Netherlands West Indies.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

This directory of Commercial Representatives of Foreign Governments, presently in Canada, is published as a special service to the commercial community. It is requested that any changes in the appointments or addresses be forwarded to the Editor, *Foreign Trade.*

Argentina—Representative of the Argentine Institute of Trade Promotion, 31 St. James Street West, Montreal. Telephone—MArquette 2811.

Australia—Clifton J. Carne, Australian Government Trade Commissioner, Office of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia, 24 Sussex Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8458.

Belgium—Jean Querton, Consul-General. Room 709, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8375.

Bolivia—Emilio Diaz Romero, Consul General, Room 205, 1434 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal.

Brazil—Caio de Lima Cavalcanti, Commercial Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy, 400 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1485.

A. G. de Miranda Netto, Commercial Attaché, Brazilian Embassy, agent of the Department of Trade and Commerce of Brazil, Room 49, 46 Elgin Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1486.

British West Indies and British Guiana—C. Rex Stollmeyer, Trade Commissioner, 37 Board of Trade Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8282.

Chile—Carlos Garcia de la Huerta, First Secretary Chilean Embassy, Room 215, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4402.

Mariano Bustos, Consul-General, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal.

China—There is no commercial representative in Canada. All commercial matters are handled by the Chinese Embassy in Washington.

Colombia—Jorge Castaño Castillo, Consul-General, 3757 Wilson Avenue, Montreal 28

Cuba—Dr. Guy Pérez Cisneros, Commercial Attaché, Cuban Legation, 499 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-6834.

Denmark—Theodor Schultz, Consul, Danish Consulate, Room 812, Keefer Building, 1440 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 2030.

Dominican Republic—Julio A. Ricart, Consul-General, 46 Delaware Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1130.

Ecuador—Camilo J. Andrade, Consul-General, Room 917, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8473.

France—Bernard Lechartier, Commercial Counsellor and Financial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-5681.

Jacques Humbert, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-5681.

Gérard Dubois, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 610 St. James Street West, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2271.

Greece—Pami Malamaki, Commercial Counsellor, Greek Embassy, Suite 110, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone—5-2255.

Haiti—Philippe Cantave, Consul-General, Room 308, 18 Rideau Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1272.

India—M. R. Ahuja, Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Building, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 3223.

Ireland—Eamonn L. Kennedy, Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Ireland, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-6281.

Italy—Dr. P. F. Migone, Commercial Attaché, Italian Legation, 133 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-3630.

Lebanon—Maurice J. Tabet, Consul, Consulate of Lebanon, 200 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-3155.

Mexico—Consul-General, Room 507, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—LAncaster 2502.

Netherlands—E. L. Hechtermans, Commercial Secretary, Netherlands Embassy, 168 Laurier Avenue East, Ottawa. Telephone—5-7241.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

New Zealand—J. A. Malcolm, Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—LAncaster 4104.

Norway—Knut Orre, First Secretary, Norwegian Legation, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 9785.

Peru—Francisco Pardo de Zela, Commercial Attaché, Peruvian Embassy, 36 Elgin Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-7201.

Poland—T. Wiewiórowski, Commercial Attaché, Polish Legation, 183 Carling Avenue, Ottawa. Telephones—2-4076 and 2-3233.

Portugal—Dr. Vasco V. Garin, Consul-General, Suite 12, 1499 Bishop Street, Montreal. Telephone—BElair 1607.

Sweden—Carl-Heuric Nauekhoff, Second Secretary, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Road, Rockcliffe Park (Ottawa). Telephone—2-1729.

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William L. Kilcoin, Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.

Yugoslavia—Pavle Lukin, Chargé d'Affaires, 259 Daly Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4966.

Surplus West Indian Population May Go to British Guiana

Port of Spain, May 15, 1948.—(FTS)—The United Kingdom Settlement Commission has, it is understood, recommended that British Guiana receive priority in consideration of proposals for economic development and settlement of surplus population in the West Indies. They have given special mention to British Guiana's forest resources. Timber is the greatest natural asset of the colony and could provide employment for several thousand people. Timber development will probably be concentrated in the interior around Bartica, where a light railway is considered feasible.

Associated Agencies Concerned With Development of Foreign Trade

Emergency Import Control Branch

No. 1 Building, Wellington Street

Director General, J. H. Berry (3924)

Import Allotment Division, Director, W. F. Bull (6748)
Capital Goods Division, Director, Denis Harvey (5417)
Project Division, Director, Stanley Burke (5541)

Canadian Government Exhibition Commission

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)

Responsible for arrangements concerning participation by Canada in all exhibitions, display promotions and trade fairs outside Canada, and for international trade fairs held in Canada; advises individual firms in the display of their commodities in foreign countries.

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

Wheat and Grain Division

Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)

Serves as the medium through which wheat, flour, and other cereal products are procured for other countries. It maintains a constant survey of Canada's grain position, respecting supply, transportation, domestic and export demand. The Director is secretary to the Wheat Committee of the Cabinet, and liaison officer between the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Canadian Wheat Board.

Assistant to Director, J. B. Lawrie (5830)

Canadian Commercial Corporation

No. 2 Temporary Building, 70 Lyon Street, Ottawa

Managing Director, W. D. Low (3736)

Serves as a purchasing agent in Canada for governments of other countries and for international bodies; and, on request, for federal government departments in connection with foreign trade. Facilities of the Corporation are utilized in the purchase of supplies for the Department of National Defence and those required for defence projects. Cable address—*Cancomco.*

Secretary, J. D. McCarthy (4955)
Comptroller, G. F. Wevill (5316)
General Purchasing Agent, W. J. Atkinson (5767)

Export Credits Insurance Corporation

107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

General Manager, H. T. Aitken (2-4828)

Provides exporters with protection against the principal risks of loss involved in foreign trade, and insures them against the insolvency of the foreign buyer, protracted default in payment by the buyer when the goods have been duly accepted by him, and difficulties in the transfer of exchange, preventing the Canadian exporter from receiving payment for goods he has sold. Cable address—*Excredcorp.*

Chief Credit Officer, A. W. Thomas (2-4828)
Secretary, T. Chase-Casgrain (2-4828)

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada Produces

Brochure, illustrating Canadian productive capacity, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, England. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at International Fur and Leather Fair, in Basle, Switzerland. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canada's trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Foreign Trade—Anniversary Issue

Reprint of January 4, 1947, issue, which features Canadian Trade Commissioner Service. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal and Foreign Trade:* Argentina, Australia, British West Indies and British Guiana, Central America, Colombia and Venezuela, French North Africa, India, New Zealand. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa:

Assistance Available from Trade Commissioners
Canadian Toy Industry
Foreign Import Controls and Exchange Regulations
German Industrial Plants Available for Reparation
Industrial Development in Canada
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada
Trade Procedure for American and British Zones in Germany

Trade Bulletins and Reports

Detailed information on foreign trade is compiled by Dominion Bureau of Statistics, being issued on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis. The Dominion Statistician is also responsible for compilation of the *Canada Year Book*, the *Canada Handbook*, the *Canadian Statistical Review* and commodity reports. Catalogue of publications obtainable from Information Service, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

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